



A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION
REGARDING

ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN and MANITOBA

AND THE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED YOU BY
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
IN THESE PROVINCES



THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
CALGARY, ALBERTA
CANADA
1919

ANSWERS TO SOME SETTLERS' QUESTIONS

Question—Can I get a special railway rate to Canada?

Answer—See information under settlers' rates in this booklet. In addition you would be wise to write your District Representative, who will be able to advise you what special rates are available.

Question—Can I get employment on a farm in Western Canada?

Answer—Any industrious person in good health and with some farm experience need not fear lack of employment except, perhaps, during the winter months. There is a brisk demand for farm help from March 1st to November 30th, and in many cases good men are employed by the year.

Question—What is the rate of farm wages?

Answer—It is dependent on the season and the locality. As high as \$60 a month is being paid for good farm help for the whole growing season; during harvest wages higher.

Question—What are the chances of employment in the cities and towns?

Answer—This depends on your trade or profession, and local conditions. If you can afford a trip, make one and investigate these things for yourself. If you cannot afford the trip very well, investigation should be made by correspondence.

Question—Will the Canadian Pacific Railway Company accept my property here in part payment for farm land in Western Canada?

Answer—No. It is not a real estate company, and it is handling land for the purpose of colonization. It, therefore, is not interested in becoming owner of lands located elsewhere.

Question—When does spring farm work begin?

Answer—In March. Most of the wheat seeding is done in April; oats, barley and flax are sown in May.

Question—When does harvest begin?

Answer—In August. Threshing commences about the first of September and continues until late in the season. The hay crop is harvested mostly in July.

Question—What should a man do who is short of capital?

Answer—If you are increasing your capital where you are you should stay in your present position until you have enough to start you on a farm in Western Canada. If you are not increasing your capital where you are you might do better to seek farm employment in Western Canada. If you have some equipment you could probably rent a farm from a private owner and soon get into a position to buy one for yourself.

Question—Is corn used for fodder in Western Canada?

Answer—To a limited extent. The principal fodder is the natural prairie grass. Timothy, rye and oat hay are extensively used. In the irrigation districts alfalfa is the principal fodder crop.

Question—What is the usual snowfall?

Answer—It varies in different parts of the country. In Southern Alberta there is seldom enough snow to make sleighing possible. Most of the farmers do not have sleighs. In Northern Alberta and the more eastern provinces the snowfall is heavier.

Question—Should I make a personal investigation before buying land from the Canadian Pacific Railway?

Answer—Yes. You should make a personal investigation before buying land from anyone. This Company wants you to get land that will suit your purposes, and for that reason will not complete a sale to you until you have inspected the land and found it satisfactory.

Question—Can I deal with your representative to as good advantage as direct with you?

Answer—Yes. Our District Representatives are salaried employees. They do not get any commission on sales, but are paid a salary to give information and assistance to intending settlers.

Question—Where are your lands located?

Answer—We have lands throughout a very large territory and can meet the desires of almost everyone as to location. Tell us the district you prefer and we will advise you what lands are available there.

Question—Is not the climate of Western Canada a big disadvantage?

Answer—No. Those who live in Western Canada are the best judge of the climate and few of them would now consider removing either east or south. They consider the climate of the country one of its greatest advantages.

Question—Will you reserve land for me until I can sell my property here?

Answer—Take the matter up with the District Representative for your territory, who will do everything possible to accommodate you.

Question—I am a farmer but have no capital. Will the Canadian Pacific Railway assist me?

Answer—The Company sells its lands to good settlers on very easy terms, but it realizes that to have a fair prospect of success the farmer should have a little capital of his own in addition to any assistance given him by this Company.

Question—How much capital do I need?

Answer—About \$2,000 will be necessary to give you a fair start. If you are well supplied with your own implements and live stock you may get along on somewhat less, but as a rule it is true that the more capital a settler has the greater are his advantages.

Question—Will the Canadian Pacific Railway rent me land?

Answer—The payments on Canadian Pacific Railway lands extended over the long terms offered make it as easy to buy the land as to rent it, and as the Company wants permanent settlers its policy is to sell the land on easy terms rather than to rent it.

Question—If Western Canadian lands grow good crops without irrigation, why is irrigation necessary?

Answer—The Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba comprise an area of over 750,000 square miles. This block of land is about 1,000 miles from coast to west and 700 miles from north to south. In such a vast area there are differences of natural conditions, and the fact that irrigation is practiced in one district is no argument against farming without irrigation in other districts. The chief advantages of irrigation are that irrigation increases production, gives protection against dry years, and encourages closer settlement than in districts where irrigation is not practiced.

Question—What are the prices of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs?

Answer—All forms of live stock command high prices in Western Canada. Bring your horses, cattle and sheep with you if you can. Local markets fluctuate but current prices will be quoted upon request.

Question—Can I get land with running water?

Answer—Out of the great area of lands owned by this Company almost every individual preference can be met.

Question—I would like to come to Western Canada, but cannot get the price I want for my property here. What should I do?

Answer—Do not lose the opportunity of success in Western Canada for a small consideration as to price of your present holdings. The question is not so much whether you can get your price for your property as whether the money you can get for it would earn you greater profits in Western Canada than your present property does.

Question—Should I bring my farm implements to Canada?

Answer—If they are in serviceable condition and you can make up a carload, bring them. You will find it cheaper than buying new implements.

Question—Can a widow take up a farm from your Company on the same terms as a man?

Answer—Explain your position to the District Representative for your territory.

Question—If I buy land and take your offer of a loan do I receive the \$2,000 in cash?

Answer—No. The money is expended under the direction of the Company in providing house, barn, fencing and well on the land.

Question—Can I get a loan with any land I may buy from you?

Answer—Loans are given only with irrigated lands.

Question—Can a single man qualify for a loan?

Answer—Loans are restricted to married men with agricultural experience.

Question—I am a single man but would be accompanied to my farm by my mother or sister. Would that qualify me for a loan?

Answer—Explain your position to the District Representative for your territory.

Question—What does it cost to build fences in Western Canada?

Answer—The following costs are approximate for material only. Three-strand barbed wire, \$135 a mile; five-strand woven wire, \$215 a mile; ten-strand woven wire, \$375 a mile.

Question—If I take up land from you and change my mind can I cancel my agreement?

Answer—The settler would doubtless expect the Company to carry out its part of the agreement and he is under the same obligation. In case of settlers who meet with misfortune, however, the Company asks only to be judged by its record.

Question—When is the best time to visit Western Canada?

Answer—Almost any time that suits your convenience. Get into touch with the District Representative for your territory and find out when his next party will be going to Western Canada.

Question—Is live stock raising more profitable than grain farming?

Answer—The two should be combined. In seasons of high grain prices and other favorable conditions, grain farming is very profitable, but the farmer who has a few horses, beef steers, hogs, sheep, cows and poultry for sale every year, is in the best position.

Question—Should I try to make up a party of neighbors to settle in one district?

Answer—That is a good plan. Such neighbors can co-operate in the use of machinery and in farm operations in such a way as to considerably reduce their expenses.

Question—If I buy irrigated land how much does the water cost?

Answer—From 50 cents to \$1.25 per acre per season, according to location.

Question—How much water is supplied for this price?

Answer—A flow amounting to practically ⁴/₁₀ feet per acre for the season.

Question—Will not the war result in heavy taxation on the farmers' lands?

Answer—The taxes on farmers' lands in Western Canada are much lighter than the usual farm tax in the United States, and, in addition, in Western Canada no taxes are charged on improvements, farm implements, live stock or personal effects. The Government has shown no disposition to increase taxation on farm lands to meet any part of the war expenditure. Taxes could, however, be very greatly increased and still be lower than they are in the United States.

Write for fuller information on any point to

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Canadian Pacific Railway

Calgary, Canada,

or

List of District Representatives, including Canada, shown on last page of cover.

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land, which a generation ago might be had for the homesteading, now commands prices ranging to \$100.00 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, or the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a life-long task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desire to secure a farm home, he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from \$10.00 to \$30.00 an acre, which will produce as big or bigger crops than those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$100.00 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and his family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada, and nowhere else. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, described in this booklet, provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is here; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere. The following pages will explain that opportunity in detail, and make clear the way of prosperity to all who have the ambition and enterprise, combined with a moderate amount of capital, to undertake the betterment of their conditions.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST FIELD OF OPPORTUNITY

The Canadian Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are commonly called "The Prairie Provinces" on account of the great area of fertile prairie land within their borders. They are by no means all prairie, as their territory includes mighty lakes and rivers, vast stretches of forest and towering mountains, but it is for their prairies they have become famous throughout the world. The prairie region stretches roughly from the Red River in Manitoba to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Southern Alberta, a distance of approximately 800 miles. At its northern edge it merges into a park-like country, part prairie and part light timber, which gradually becomes thicker and heavier until it is unbroken forest. The area of these three provinces is 756,052 square miles, which is more than the combined area of the states of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and Idaho.

According to a Dominion estimate there are in these three provinces 272,892,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture, without taking into account forest land that may ultimately be tilled. Of this vast acreage there were in 1917 only 26,208,318 acres under crop.

In the great area of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Canadian Pacific Railway owns some 6,000,000 acres of the finest land, most carefully selected before the incoming settlers had taken up the choicest parts, and it is this land which the Company now offers on terms which have never been surpassed in the history of colonization. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is not a land-selling organization in the ordinary sense of the word. Its chief business is to handle traffic, and in order to produce traffic it desires industrious, successful settlers located along its lines. For that reason it is able to give terms and assistance more favorable to the settler than is possible for any company which aims to make its profits simply out of the sale of land.

FOR THOSE WHO ARE NOT FARMERS

Although the greatest resource of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba is agriculture, the prosperity which has come to the farmer has opened many other profitable fields of business and labor. This booklet is intended for those who are seeking an opportunity of making a home of their own on the land, and we cannot go into great detail in explaining the other opportunities, but it may be said that no man who has health, industry, and good habits need be afraid of his future in Western Canada. The field is very wide, ranging from ordinary labor to the skilled trades and professions. For those who can command some capital there are many opportunities to start up in some profitable business in which they may have had experience. All Canada is prosperous, and it is the kind of prosperity which will continue, because it is based on the universal need of the products of the farm.

With the rapid increase of farmers on the land must come an increase of laborers, business and professional men to serve them. Every new community calls for its quota of carpenters, plasterers, general laborers, blacksmiths, caterers, implement, lumber and hardware dealers, grocers, general merchants, doctors, lawyers and clergymen. And the development of the country as a whole opens the way for men engaged in railroading, the grain trade, mining, lumbering, wholesale merchandise and manufactures suitable to the country, particularly flour milling and the industries connected with the livestock and meat trades. The field for women is as wide as it is for men. Western Canada is aggressive and liberal; it is willing to afford to women, in business and the professions, a sphere of absolute equality with men. In the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, women vote on all matters of provincial and municipal legislation, and may sit in the Legislature on the same terms as men, and this represents the general attitude toward women in the Canadian West.

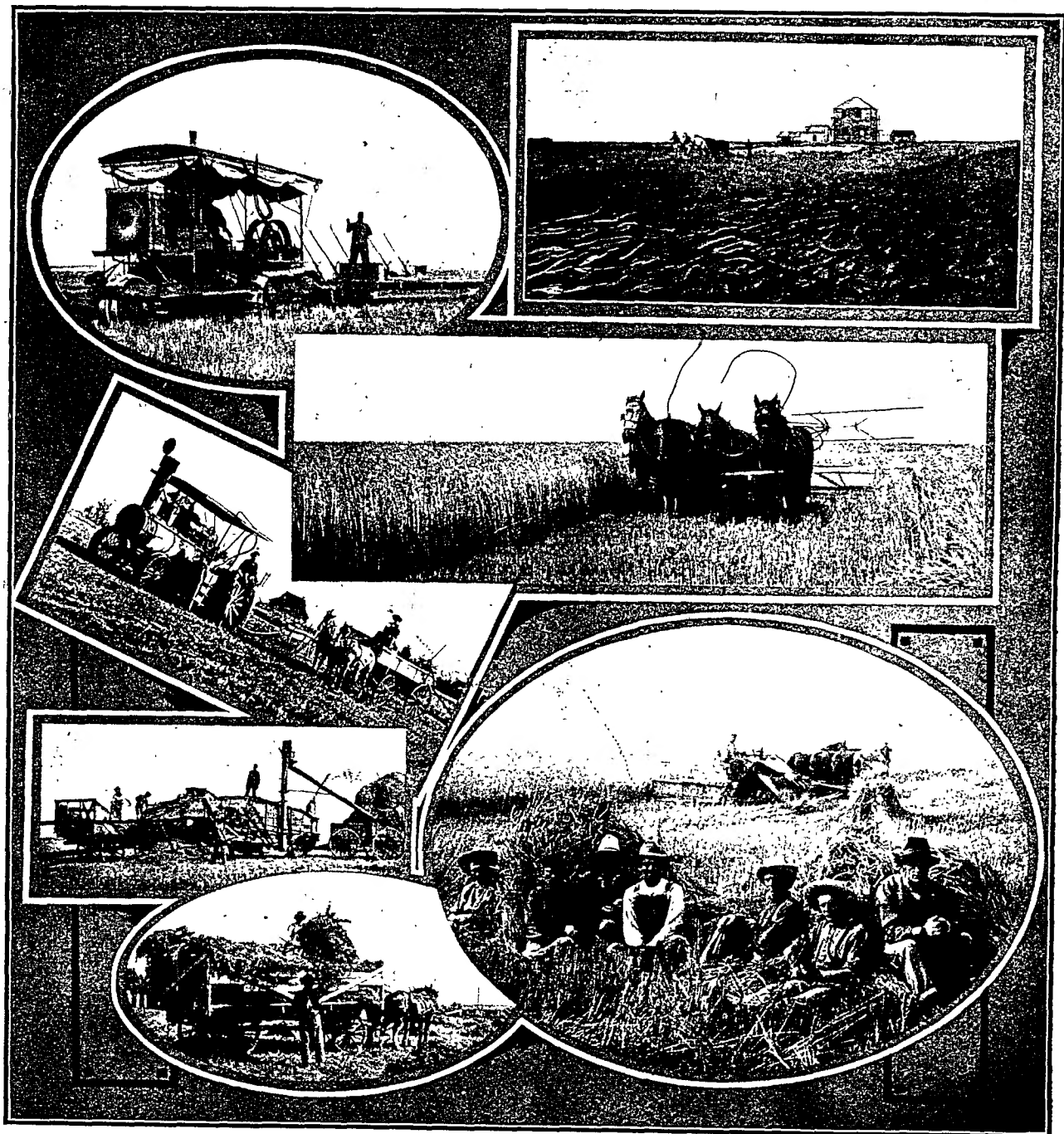
All who are interested in opportunities of a business or industrial nature should write for further particulars to John F. Sweeting, Industrial Agent, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Canada.

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY: \$2,000 LOAN FOR IMPROVEMENTS

The Company's general terms of sale provide for a cash payment of one-tenth of the price of the land and improvements (if any) at the time of purchase. For the next three years the purchaser pays interest only. His second payment of principal is due at the end of the fourth year from the date of contract. Payments are extended over twenty years, if desired, or may be paid sooner, if convenient. The rate of interest is six per cent. See fuller details on page 48.

Purchasers of irrigated lands in the Company's Irrigation Block in Southern Alberta are provided with a loan, if they want it, to the value of \$2,000; which is expended, under the Company's supervision, in erecting a house and barn, sinking a well, and fencing the farm. This loan is also repayable in twenty years with interest at six per cent. In order to qualify for it the settler must be a married man with agricultural experience, must have his own implements and horses, or the means to buy them, and have sufficient cash to make his first payment and care for his family during their first year's occupation of the land. This loan is the most positive evidence of the Company's faith in its own proposition. No security is required except the land itself, and the first payment (which is made in advance), and the chance of the Company getting its money back depends on the success of the farmer. That it is willing to make the loan on these terms is proof that the Company is sincere in its belief that the farmer can not only make a living, but can pay for the land and for the loan out of the proceeds of his farm.

Settlers taking advantage of the above terms are required to enter into occupation of their lands within six months of time of purchase. The Company has, in certain districts, lands which may be bought without settlement conditions. Where lands are sold without settlement conditions the period over which payments may be extended is ten years.



SOME FARM OPERATIONS.—No Life is so Healthy and Happy as that of the Prosperous Farmer Building up for Himself and Family a Home in the Canadian West.

ASSISTANCE OF EXPERTS

The Company's Agricultural and Animal Industry experts are glad to give the benefit of their practical advice to settlers, and to assist them in every way possible toward making a success of their farm undertakings. Although these prairie provinces have become world-famous for the quality of their wheat production, it is generally recognized that the settler's greatest success requires him to go into mixed farming, producing horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dairy products and fodder and root crops. To improve the quality of livestock, the Company places at central points pure-bred, bulls for service, the only fee being a nominal one which goes to remunerate the caretaker. The Company maintains Demonstration Farms in a number of localities where free advice is given to all settlers asking it. At some of its farms the Company has installed creameries, paying the highest cash prices for cream brought in by farmers, who retain the skimmed milk for feeding purposes. The Company has also established at certain points egg circles, taking all eggs brought in by farmers and paying cash for them. In these and other ways the Company at all times seeks to advance the settlers' interests and by so doing increase production along its lines of railway.

WESTERN CANADA'S CLIMATE

One of the first questions asked by the home-seekers who may become interested in Western Canada concerns the climate. There has been a general impression which has been fostered by romances, and a popular opinion that has little foundation in fact, that the climate of Western Canada is so rigorous as to be a disadvantage to the country. As a matter of fact, the climate of these three provinces constitutes one of their greatest attractions. Anyone who will take the trouble to glance at a map of the world will observe that Western Canada lies in the same latitude as the virile white races of Europe, and there can be no question that the climate of the northern temperate latitude is more favorable to the development of healthy white races than are the more southern climes. The same may be said of the production of the cereals and food products required for the sustenance of white races, and nowhere are they produced so successfully as in these Canadian provinces. If the climate were not exceptionally favorable to farm operations, such yields as have been established in this territory for a period of years would be impossible. It is not denied that at times and places there is severe weather, although there is considerable difference in localities. Alberta and the southwestern portions of Saskatchewan have shorter winters, less snowfall and usually milder temperatures than the more northern and eastern districts. This is due to the Chinook winds—warm south-westerly breezes which come up through the passes in the Rocky Mountains, and have a wonderfully modifying effect on the temperature. Throughout the rest of these provinces a heavier snowfall prevails, and the winter is longer, but by no means unbearable, or, for the most part, even unpleasant. The sky is almost always bright and cloudless, and the dry pure air makes the cold more bearable than a temperature many degrees higher in damp climates. The winter months are from December to March inclusive, although, particularly in the Chinook regions, there are numerous warm spells during this period.

The table following shows the mean temperature in Southern Alberta each month for a period of seven years:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
January	12.83	1.52	16.30	17.06	-8.90	13.20	13.08
February	26.39	10.92	16.50	19.98	18.50	11.10	17.04
March	21.96	18.58	31.00	28.67	31.65	26.30	32.03
April	41.25	42.31	42.80	49.23	44.35	38.00	41.09
May	50.03	46.15	50.80	49.99	46.95	49.00	47.08
June	59.81	57.65	67.70	53.60	56.10	55.90	61.05
July	56.32	58.29	66.50	58.63	63.30	66.70	62.06
August	57.38	59.65	61.80	67.00	60.00	61.30	62.05
September	46.48	42.48	53.30	49.00	53.00	54.50	54.04
October	40.00	36.20	44.60	47.30	40.00	41.50	46.16
November	31.60	27.91	32.00	29.33	32.25	44.60	32.77
December	28.10	22.26	14.10	24.80	12.00	8.60	29.02

Lest it be argued that Southern Alberta is not representative of the whole territory we give below also the mean temperature at Brandon, Manitoba, for the same period:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
January	13.40	24.60	3.30	1.00	-13.00	-9.80	-4.06
February	4.60	3.80	9.90	14.10	1.16	-6.80	.09
March	15.10	7.70	19.02	23.10	7.70	20.30	28.00
April	41.20	43.70	35.90	46.40	34.77	32.10	41.05
May	51.50	48.50	45.60	47.00	48.90	47.10	46.01
June	62.10	60.40	57.60	55.60	56.20	58.10	60.08
July	63.10	61.90	70.30	60.50	66.80	67.20	60.06
August	59.09	61.40	62.50	64.60	60.10	62.20	60.04
September	49.80	54.00	55.10	50.80	52.10	55.10	46.09
October	41.60	34.40	47.00	42.40	35.80	31.80	42.03
November	29.20	27.90	22.10	20.80	24.10	33.40	26.01
December	9.30	15.70	2.70	8.30	1.60	-6.30	10.00

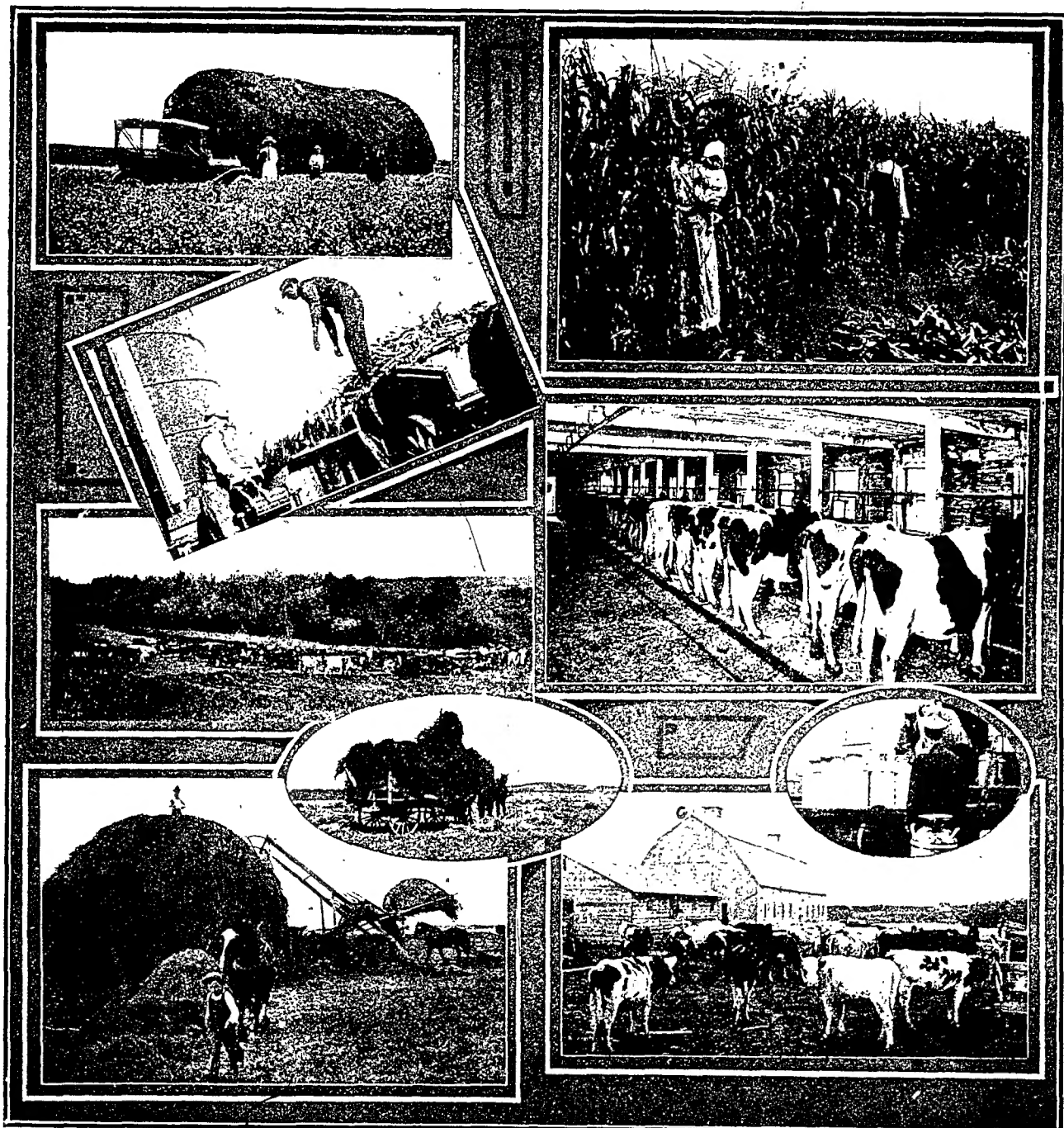
The question of precipitation—of the rainfall and snowfall—is also one of first importance to intending settlers. The table below shows the average precipitation in inches at Lethbridge, Alberta, and Brandon, Manitoba, for ten years:

	Lethbridge.	Brandon.
1909	16.15	18.01
1910	11.89	13.98
1911	20.04	26.03
1912	21.30	18.04
1913	17.38	12.00
1914	17.36	16.79
1915	17.27	18.18
1916	24.61	20.98
1917	11.95	11.20
1918	7.62	15.25

Average for 10 years.. 16.65 17.24

It is important to note that the precipitation comes mainly during the months in which it is of value to growing crops. The following figures show the precipitation by months at Lethbridge for a period of four years:

	1915	1916	1917	1918
January	0.50	1.09	.73	.46
February	0.94	.86	.27	.76
March	0.22	.90	.10	.66
April	0.04	.46	1.57	.19
May	3.03	3.77	.95	.58
June	4.84	3.54	1.42	.75
July	3.44	3.33	1.37	.85
August	0.96	2.97	2.00	1.23
September	1.32	4.70	1.67	1.07
October	0.96	1.99	.72	.24
November	0.75	.49	0.00	.43
December	0.27	.51	1.13	.46



FODDER CROPS AND DAIRY COWS.—Western Canada's Wild and Tame Fodders are the Basis of a Profitable and Growing Dairy Industry.

Note that almost two-thirds of the total rainfall of the year came in the months of May, June and July, when it was of greatest value to the growing crops. Also note the dry winter months.

Lethbridge and Brandon have been chosen for the foregoing statistics as Dominion Government reports have been kept at the Experimental Stations there for a long period of years. The average, however, will apply generally to the country as a whole. It is true that rainfall at Lethbridge is considerably less than in Northern Alberta and many parts of the other provinces, as there is an area of comparatively light precipitation in Southern Alberta.

It must be said that there are large areas in Southern Alberta where the rainfall drops below the average quoted. These areas of light rainfall have called into existence a number of irrigation enterprises, notably those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company along the main line of the railway between Calgary and Medicine Hat, and in the Lethbridge district. These irrigation areas are districts of delightful climate and great fertility of soil, awaiting only the application of water, which engineering skill has now made possible. They promise to become the greatest alfalfa-growing and stock-producing territories of Western Canada, and are well adapted to all forms of intensive farming.

Healthfulness.—The open character of the country, its clear, dry atmosphere, the abundance of sunshiny days, and the fresh breezes that blow across the plains, all tend to make it one of the most healthful countries in the world. There is an entire absence of malaria, and there are no diseases peculiar to the country. Nowhere in the world will a healthier class of children be found than in Western Canada, and the state of health of the children is perhaps the best indication of the suitability of a climate for white settlement. The spring and autumn are periods of delightful weather, and the summers, while warm, have not the excessive heat and exhausting humidity which render life almost unbearable in so many southern latitudes.

HANDLING THE GRAIN TRADE

Although the livestock and other products of Western Canada amount to many millions of dollars annually, the principal product is grain, and a few words explaining how the grain traffic is handled will be of interest to the intending settler before proceeding to deal in detail with the grain production of the country.

In Canada the practice is to sell all grain according to grades established by law. Inspectors, who are appointed by the Government, decide the grade of the grain passing out of the country. The Board of Grain Commissioners, whose headquarters is at Fort William, Ontario, have general charge of the grain business of the country. They are Government appointees, and in the performance of their duties must themselves comply with the rules governing the grain trade generally, and must see that the law is observed by all concerned in the grain business of the country.

Most of the grain in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is handled through elevators located at railway stations in the grain-producing country. Some of these elevators are owned by farmers, some by farmers' organizations assisted by the Government, and some by grain dealers and milling companies. In addition to the ordinary elevators at country points, are terminal elevators maintained at Fort

William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, and large Government storage elevators located at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary. All grain dealers must be licensed and bonded, thus securing the farmer from loss, whether through dishonesty, unfairness, or financial embarrassment of the dealer.

GRAIN PRICES

Grain prices in Western Canada average much the same as in the Western States. In 1918 the Canadian Government placed a fixed price on wheat of \$2.24½ per bushel at the head of the Great Lakes, for One Northern grade—other grades in proportion. This was practically the same basis as adopted in the United States, and is subject to new prices being set from season to season. Prices on other cereals at the time of printing this booklet were: Oats, 71 cents; flax, \$3.75; barley, \$1.00. If you are interested in following up the grain prices in Western Canada, write to Publicity Branch, Dept. of Colonization and Development, C.P.R., Calgary, Alberta, and ask for weekly bulletin showing grain prices and other information. It will be sent you free upon request.

The farmer may load his grain through an elevator, or, if he prefers to load his grain into a car without dealing with the elevator, he may do so over the loading platforms which are provided at grain shipping points. The railways are compelled by law to erect these platforms at stations from which wheat in carload lots is shipped.

Some idea of the increase in grain production in the three Prairie Provinces may be gained from the following approximate figures for the years 1903 and 1917, showing the development in that period. Figures shown are bushels:

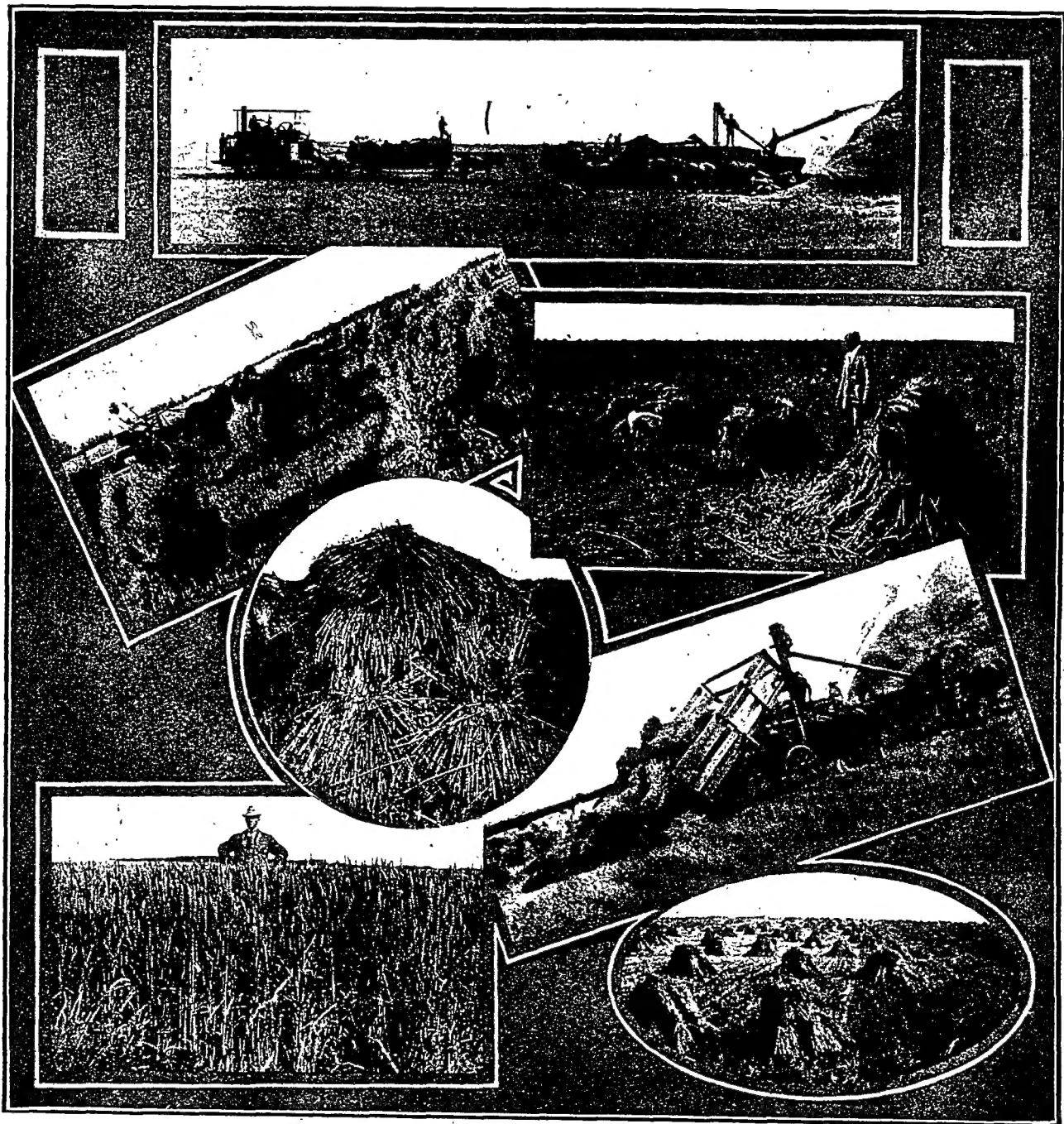
Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
1903.....	56,147,021	47,215,479	10,448,461	384,000
1917.....	211,953,100	254,817,200	40,384,100	5,835,900

Storage Capacity.—To take care of such an immense production of grain requires storage facilities in proportion. Elevators are found at every country market place, and these, with the large terminal storage elevators already mentioned at the head of the Great Lakes have now a capacity of over 150,000,000 bushels. Fourteen years ago—in 1905—the total was only 50,000,000 bushels.

FLOUR MILLING

Flour-milling is an important and rapidly growing industry. Nowhere in the world can a finer quality of milling wheat be obtained, and the other conditions required by the miller, such as cheap power and first-class transportation, are also found in Western Canada. The result is that a steadily increasing quantity of Canadian wheat is ground in the country and exported in the form of flour both to European and Oriental markets. The development of this industry is of great importance to the farmers, as it affords another outlet for their wheat, and also supplies them with mill by-products for stock feeding. The flour mills and oatmeal mills of the country now grind a very considerable part of the wheat and oat crops.

With this brief description of general conditions in Western Canada we will proceed to consider the provinces in greater detail.



WESTERN CANADA HARVEST SCENES.—The Rich Fields of Western Canada Yield Larger Harvests Year in and Year out than any other part of North America.

ALBERTA

Alberta is the most western of the Canadian Prairie Provinces. Its southern boundary adjoins the State of Montana; its western boundary is the crest of the Rocky Mountains, which it follows in a north-westerly direction to a point on about the same parallel as Edmonton, when the boundary leaves the mountains and continues due north to the 60th parallel, which is the northern boundary of the province. Its eastern boundary is the 110th meridian west from Greenwich, which is also the western boundary of the sister Province of Saskatchewan. The Province of Alberta comprises an area greater than that of any country in Europe save Russia, and more than twice the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland. Its northern boundary, the 60th parallel of latitude, passes through the Shetland Islands and north of Petrograd; and its southern boundary, the 49th parallel of latitude, passes south of the English Channel, through France a few miles north of Paris, through the southern portion of Germany and the middle of Central Europe just south of Vienna.

The province embraces 162,765,200 acres. Of this 1,510,400 acres is the estimated area contained in rivers and lakes, leaving 161,254,800 acres of land.

According to Dominion Government estimates there are some 105,000,000 acres of agricultural land in this province. Of this enormous area less than eight million acres were in crop in 1918; in other words, only about eight per cent. of the land available for cultivation in the province has as yet been brought under the plough.

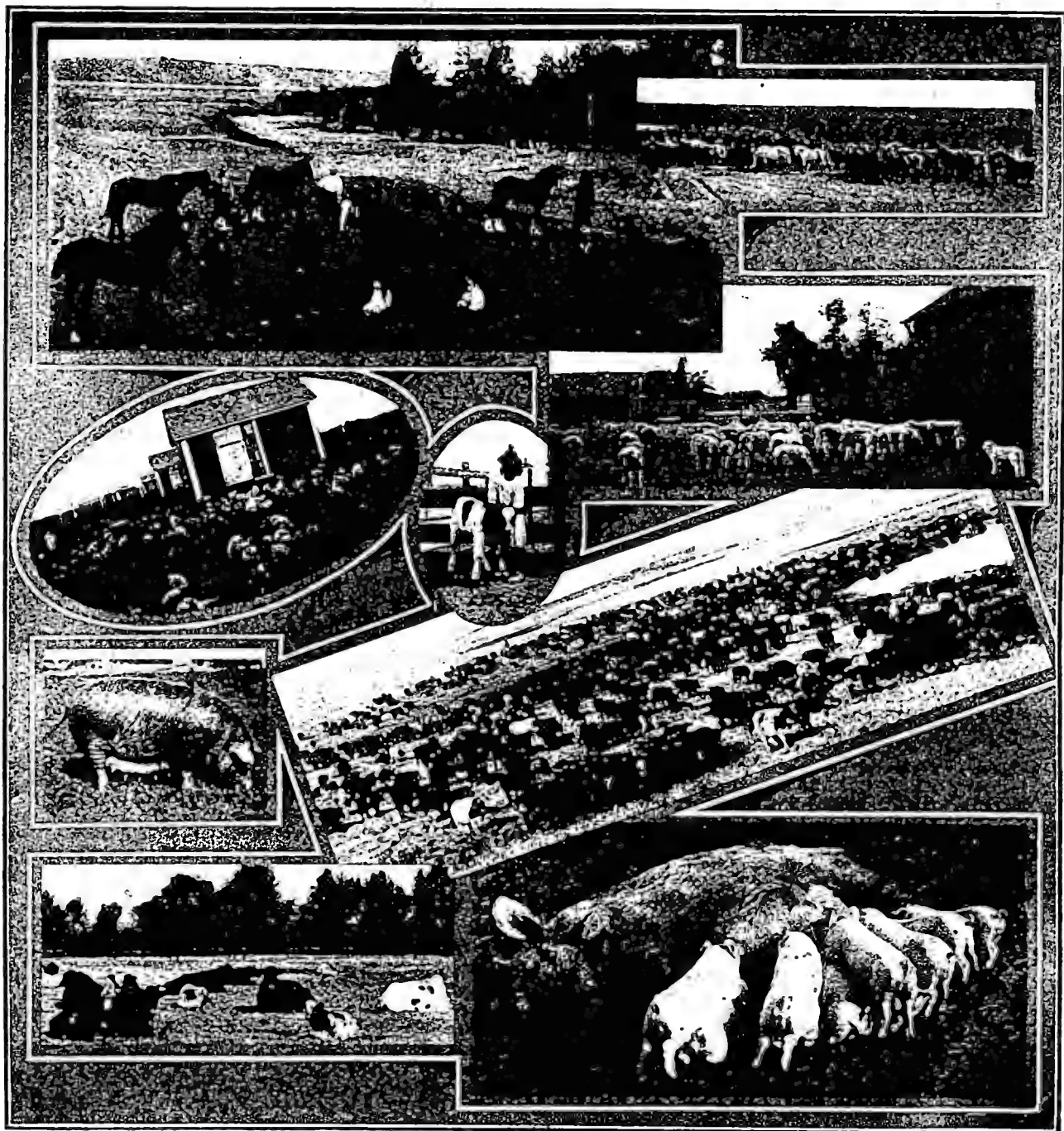
None of the other Prairie Provinces presents the variety of climatic and geographical features to be found in Alberta. The topography of the country ranges from the vast, level, treeless plain to the wildest and grandest mountain scenery. The climate of the southern and south-western portions of the province is the mildest in Canada, with the exception of some parts of British Columbia. In the district lying southward from Calgary the snowfall is so limited that sleighs are seldom used.

The Eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, including the great foothill country which extends towards the plains some fifty miles further than the mountains proper, and which has become famous as the home of the ranching industry, are included in Alberta for nearly 400 miles in a north-westerly direction. The slopes of these mountains, as well as many of the foothill valleys, are heavily covered with timber, and a great forest reserve has been created by the Dominion Government to guarantee the preservation of these forests. The policy of the Government is to maintain for all time a vast forest reserve which will afford a permanent supply of building material to the settlers of Alberta, and at the same time constitute a reservoir storing up the heavy snowfall of the mountain region to be distributed over the plains by the natural agency of wind and rain, or by the artificial means of irrigation. Many mountain rivers come down from these wooded slopes, and exert a very great influence upon the country which they traverse. They water fertile valleys which are rapidly becoming centres of close population. They bring down the logs of the lumberman to railway connections, where towns spring up and sawmills provide labor for the working man, and fuel and lumber for the settler. They make available an enormous supply of water for irrigation purposes. They provide beautiful sites and ample water supply for cities and towns, and it is worthy of note that all the larger cities in Alberta are located on fine rivers. And these rivers, with their scores of mountain tributaries, afford a region of unmixed delight for the sportsman and angler.

ALBERTA'S PROGRESS

The greatest natural resource of the province is, of course, its immense area of fertile farm land; but aside from this there are resources which in themselves are capable of supporting a very large population, and which are of prime interest to the intending home-maker. The province has forests of great value and extent, which support an important lumber industry. Great coal properties have been opened up; in 1918 the coal production of the province exceeded 6,148,620 tons, and is steadily increasing; hitherto unexploited deposits of natural gas have been tapped; the existence of oil of altogether exceptional quality has been established; great beds of merchantable clays and shales have been uncovered and factories erected for their manufacture; and the development of all these natural resources means not only a convenient supply of the various commodities used by the farmer, but also a large and profitable market at his door for his grain, hay, cattle, hogs, mutton, poultry, butter, milk, eggs, roots, vegetables and small fruits—in fact everything capable of being produced on the Alberta farm.

Although Alberta has all these varied resources, it is her fertile farm lands which are the basis of her present and future prosperity. They vary from open prairie to more or less heavily wooded districts, and the soil, which is very



THE STOCKMAN'S PARADISE.—Western Canada is Properly Described as a Paradise for Stockmen and Mixed Farmers.

rich and deep, ranges from a light chocolate to a heavy loam. Its fertility is evidenced by the record of crops shown here. With all these enormous resources and undeveloped opportunities the population of Alberta at the present time is estimated to be only 500,000. It is truly a country where the land is calling out to the home-builder to come and occupy it and partake of its riches.

Summary of the Acreage and Yields of the Leading Grains in Alberta During the Last 19 Years

	Year.	Crop area in acres.	Total yield in bushels.	Aver. per acre.	Aver. yield.	
Spring Wheat..	1900	30,361	583,806	19.22		
	1901	34,890	857,714	24.58		
	1902	45,064	850,122	18.86		
	1903	59,951	1,118,180	18.65		
	1904	47,411	786,075	16.58		
	1905	75,353	1,617,505	21.46		
	1906	115,502	2,664,661	23.07		
	1907	123,935	2,261,610	18.25		
	1908	212,677	4,001,503	18.81	19 88	
	1909	324,472	6,155,455	18.97		
	1910	450,493	5,697,956	12.65		
	1911	1,299,989	28,132,000	21.64		
	1912	1,256,200	27,059,000	21.54		
	1913	1,310,000	30,130,000	23.00		
	1914	1,150,000	23,219,000	20.19		
	1915	2,098,123	65,289,000	31.12		
	1916	2,586,798	64,539,000	24.95		
	1917	2,845,600	51,932,200	18.25		
1918	3,848,424	23,090,544	6.00			
Winter Wheat	1903	3,440	82,418	23.95		
	1904	8,296	152,125	18.33		
	1905	32,174	689,019	21.41		
	1906	61,625	1,301,359	21.11		
	1907	83,965	1,932,925	20.66		
	1908	104,956	3,093,422	29.47		
	1909	102,167	2,312,344	22.63	18 81	
	1910	142,467	2,206,564	15.48		
	1911	316,910	9,011,000	25.28		
	1912	161,000	3,515,000	21.83		
	1913	202,000	4,242,000	21.00		
	1914	221,100	4,252,000	19.23		
	1915	39,908	1,249,000	31.30		
	1916	18,177	549,000	30.20		
	1917	51,700	1,059,900	20.50		
	1918	44,065	660,975	15.00		
	Oats	1900	77,616	2,625,581	33.82	
		1901	104,533	4,253,284	40.68	
1902		118,997	3,776,976	31.74		
1903		162,314	5,187,511	31.95		
1904		180,698	5,609,496	31.04		
1905		242,801	9,514,180	39.18		
1906		335,728	13,136,913	39.12		
1907		307,093	9,274,914	30.11		
1908		431,145	15,922,974	36.93	36.86	
1909		693,901	24,819,661	35.76		
1910		492,589	12,158,530	24.68		
1911		1,178,300	56,964,000	48.34		
1912		1,359,300	62,936,000	46.30		
1913		1,639,000	71,542,000	43.65		
1914		1,502,000	54,523,000	36.30		
1915		1,827,091	83,876,000	45.91		
1916		2,124,381	102,199,000	48.11		
1917		2,537,960	86,288,600	34.00		
1918	2,651,548	60,322,717	22.75			

	Year.	Crop area in acres.	Total yield in bushels.	Aver. per acre.	Aver. yield.
	1900	9,256	234,971	25.37	
	1901	13,483	442,381	32.81	
	1902	22,201	473,108	21.31	
	1903	42,219	1,077,274	25.51	
	1904	61,549	1,608,241	26.12	
	1905	64,830	1,773,914	27.36	
	1906	73,588	2,157,957	29.32	
	1907	54,698	1,082,460	19.78	
Barley	1908	77,867	1,949,164	25.03	26 41
	1909	107,764	3,310,332	30.72	
	1910	90,901	1,889,509	20.79	
	1911	156,418	4,151,000	26.54	
	1912	174,900	5,780,000	32.87	
	1913	197,000	6,334,000	32.15	
	1914	178,000	4,681,000	26.30	
	1915	34,000	9,822,000	32.31	
	1916	336,586	9,774,000	29.04	
	1917	472,100	10,386,200	22.00	
	1918	470,073	7,756,204	16.50	
	1902	373	4,476	12.00	
	1903	830	7,753	9.34	
	1904	367	5,003	13.63	
	1905	581	8,337	14.34	
	1906	3,647	38,491	10.65	
	1907	6,488	50,002	7.87	
	1908	9,262	73,762	7.96	
Flax	1909	12,479	131,531	10.54	10.14
	1910	14,300	64,000	4.48	
	1911	40,275	418,000	10.39	
	1912	111,400	1,429,000	12.83	
	1913	105,000	1,155,000	11.00	
	1914	80,000	616,000	7.67	
	1915	48,000	670,000	13.96	
	1916	95,063	1,310,500	13.79	
	1917	139,800	978,600	7.00	
	1918	95,920	479,600	5.00	

A comparison of Alberta's yields with leading grain-growing states, for a period of ten years, is very instructive:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
All Canada	19.29	35.28	28.02	11.37
United States	13.20	29.90	25.20	8.60
Alberta	20.60	37.09	27.00	10.22
Minnesota	13.50	30.80	23.60	9.70
Iowa	15.50	32.80	26.80	10.30
North Dakota	11.20	26.70	20.10	8.20
South Dakota	11.00	26.80	21.40	8.50
Kansas	9.60	24.80	17.40	6.70
Nebraska	12.90	26.00	21.60	8.60
Wisconsin	17.60	33.20	28.00	13.40

Note.—The yields of the various states quoted in this folder are taken from "The Monthly Crop Report," published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Wheat.—Alberta's fame for wheat producing dates back to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, over 25 years ago, when the prize winning wheat came from the Peace River Valley in Northern Alberta. In 1912 first prize for the world's best wheat was awarded by the International Dry-Farming Congress to grain grown in Southern Alberta. Wherever shown, Alberta wheat has proved its superiority, its only serious competitors being the grain from the neighboring Prairie Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with which the awards usually alternate. The yield of Alberta spring wheat for the last 18 years has averaged

nearly 20 bushels to the acre, and only once in that period has the yield for the province dropped below 15 bushels per acre. The poorest crop in the 18 years previous to 1918 averaged 12.65 bushels and, for the sake of comparison, it is worth noting that the average crop of such grain-growing states as the Dakotas and Kansas for the last ten years has been less than the poorest crop in Alberta during the same period. Most of Alberta's wheat crop is sown in the spring, but this province has also a winter wheat crop occupying 50,000 acres, and yielding in 1917 an average production of 20.56 bushels per acre, while the average for the previous 15 years was 22.82 bushels per acre.

Oats.—There is no section of Alberta where oats of the very highest quality cannot be produced successfully. There are frequent yields of over 100 bushels to the acre, and from 50 to 60 bushels is a common yield. While 34 pounds is the standard Canadian weight for a bushel of oats, Alberta oats are on record which weighed 48 pounds to the measured bushel, and the statement was made by the Dominion Grain Inspector for the province that 85% of Alberta oats examined by him would weigh over 42 pounds to the measured bushel. The triumphs of Alberta oats have been many at the great shows of Canada and the United States. At every large exhibition Alberta oats will be found among the prize winners. The greatest triumph was at the International Soil Products Exposition at El Paso, Texas, in October, 1916, when Alberta oats were awarded the sweepstake in open competition with the world. Again, at the International Soil Products Exposition at Peoria, Illinois, September, 1917, Alberta oats were awarded second and third prize, the first prizes in this case being divided between Saskatchewan and Manitoba, who in this crop, too, are the only serious competitors of Alberta.

The excellent quality of Alberta oats and the large yields secured have led to the establishment of important oatmeal mills. There is a large home demand for oats in addition to the excellent market afforded by British Columbia, the Yukon territory and exportation to other markets.

Barley.—There are two varieties of barley produced in the province; the six-rowed barley, used for both malting and feeding purposes, and the two-rowed barley, in demand by maltsters. The six-rowed is the principal barley crop, although the production of a high-grade two-rowed barley in Southern Alberta is rapidly coming to the front. Barley is a heavy yielder in Alberta, as the accompanying tables show. The quality, also, is first-class. It is used extensively for malting purposes, and the two-rowed variety has been shipped direct to Great Britain for the manufacture of malt by some of the largest maltsters there. Alberta barley has established its superiority at all the leading fairs and exhibitions, and has the record of capturing first prize for three years in succession at the International Dry Farming Congress, held respectively at Lethbridge, Alberta; Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Wichita, Kansas. Last year the first prize and sweepstakes were again won by Alberta grown barley at the exposition held at Kansas City, Mo. It is produced cheaply and in large quantities, and, with the very high prices paid for hogs, has become an important part of the mixed agriculture of the country.

Flax.—Although not grown in such great quantities as wheat, oats or barley, flax is an important product of Alberta. The soil and climate of Western Canada are well suited to this crop. A good average yield is secured and some heavy crops are on record. Many settlers make use

of flax as a first crop on spring breaking. There is a keen demand for this cereal and the returns are very profitable

CLIMATE

The general climatic conditions of Western Canada have already been described, but in the case of Alberta some extra attention is necessary. This province, especially the southern part of it, enjoys what is probably the best agricultural climate on the continent. The winters are severe at times, but the periods of low temperature are short, and during the greater part of the winter no discomfort whatever is experienced from cold. The sky is bright and cloudless, and the climate very much more enjoyable than the wet, shivery winters of the east and south. The snowfall is scanty, the precipitation being practically all in the summer months. There is no rain in winter.

Winter usually breaks up in February with a warm wind from the west which carries away such snow as there is as though by magic. The spring is short, there being only a brief period of transition between winter and summer. The rains come mostly in June and July with fine weather from that time well into November when, after a brief interruption, there is usually good weather until Christmas. The summer is never extremely hot and the nights are invariably cool. The whole climate of Southern Alberta is tempered by the warm Chinook winds which blow across the prairies from the regions formerly inhabited by the Chinook Indians on the banks of the Lower Columbia river.

FORAGE AND ROOT CROPS

It may be stated safely that no country can grow better fodder crops than Alberta. The rich native grasses of the prairie sustained immense herds of cattle in the days of the open range, and are still a very important factor in the production of Alberta beef and mutton and the support of horses and cows. Many farmers pasture horses, cattle, and, in increasing numbers, sheep, on the native prairie grass on or adjacent to their farms, and a very nutritious natural hay is cut on the open prairie.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa is now recognized as one of the important crops of Alberta; it has long passed the experimental stage and is being cultivated more and more extensively every year. Its greatest success has been attained under irrigation in the southern part of the province, but it is also grown to some extent in districts where irrigation is not employed. Alfalfa gives two and three cuttings per season, and yields three to five tons per acre, after the crop has been properly started. The success which has attended this crop opens a great field before the mixed farmers of Alberta. The value of alfalfa as a fodder crop is too well known by practical farmers to call for discussion in these pages. It is sufficient to say that wherever alfalfa is successfully grown an important mixed farming industry is assured.

Timothy.—Timothy is another crop which is grown successfully and proves very profitable to the farmer. In addition to the local demand, the Province of British Columbia, lying immediately alongside of Alberta, is a big consumer of timothy, which is imported for use in the mining and lumbering districts. From two to three tons of timothy per acre can be raised, and crops as heavy as four tons per acre have been recorded. Farmers in certain districts in Southern Alberta have built up a very profitable business in the shipping of timothy and other hay crops to British Columbia. The farmer has also at his command a number of other valuable fodders which are held in high esteem by stock-raisers and dairymen. Oats and barley give heavy

yields, and are frequently cut green for fodder. Field peas and clovers of all varieties thrive well and are very productive.

Canadian Barley and Oats vs. Corn.—Among many stockmen from corn-growing countries the opinion prevails that corn is necessary in order to bring cattle, or even hogs, to their highest market value. To all who entertain such ideas of stock feeding, a trip through Western Canada is a veritable revelation. Here they find cattle running at large, grazing on the prairie grass, supplemented, perhaps, with a small ration of oat or barley chop, in a state of fitness which the corn farmer, until he has seen it with his own eyes, simply cannot credit. The old theory that corn is an essential food for stock dies hard among those who have been brought up to that belief, but it can no longer be maintained by any who keep pace with the knowledge of the times. For two years in succession (1912 and 1913) Canadian steers which never ate a mouthful of corn in their lives captured the Grand Championship sweepstakes at the International Livestock Show at Chicago in competition with the best corn-fed stock produced in the United States. This double victory surely establishes the superiority of Canadian oats and barley over American corn as a food for beef animals. Experience has established beyond all question—and the International Stock Show at Chicago corroborates this—that the grains and fodders of Western Canada, fed under Western Canadian conditions, combine to produce a finer beef animal than is possible by any means known to stockmen in any other part of the continent.

Corn.—Corn is not extensively grown in Alberta, although some of the hardier varieties mature and give satisfactory results. The area devoted to fodder corn is increasing. Silos are making their appearance, and there is little doubt that the area devoted to corn cultivation will steadily increase. The Western Canadian farmer, however, has not been so dependent upon corn as his brothers in the South, because he has learned that with his oats and barley, prairie hay and alfalfa, he can produce a better beef animal than can be raised on a corn diet.

Roots and Vegetables.—All varieties of roots and vegetables usually grown in temperate climates are profitable crops in Alberta, and there is scarcely a farm without its garden, some only large enough to supply the needs of the family, others large enough to give a surplus for marketing. There is a big field for the farmer who gives proper attention to his vegetable garden. The settlement of Alberta has been very rapid; cities of considerable importance have sprung up in a few years, and the farmers themselves have, as a rule, been more interested in their grain crops than in supplying the local market with vegetables.

A change is coming about, however, and Alberta farmers are now not only producing their own potatoes, but are shipping a first-class export article in some seasons as far as Eastern Canada. There is a freedom of potato bugs and similar pests. The average yield of potatoes per acre secured at Lethbridge Experimental Farm for seven years was 233 bushels without irrigation and 492 bushels with irrigation. Turnips and other roots do equally well. The Alberta farmer can produce everything of this kind he needs for his own uses, and sell the surplus at good prices.

Sugar beets are successfully grown in Alberta, and, as the facilities for handling beets increase, the crop promises to be one of great importance.

Fruit Raising.—Fruit raising in Alberta has not been followed to any great extent, perhaps because farmers have in the past been so occupied with their grain and stock

interests. But those who have devoted some attention to fruit culture have established the fact that the smaller fruits can be grown successfully on a commercial scale in this province, and as the cities are dependent for their supply upon outside sources, a profitable local market is always available.

Currants, raspberries, strawberries, saskatoons, gooseberries and similar fruits grow wild in Alberta, and when placed under cultivation yield very profitable crops. Many farmers now have fruit gardens sufficient for their own requirements, and some are making a business of supplying nearby markets. Instances are on record of Alberta raspberries yielding a net profit at a rate of over \$800.00 an acre.

Beef keeping is an industry that is now being introduced, and, with the development of the alfalfa fields of the irrigation districts, promises great possibilities.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's supply farm at Strathmore raises a large proportion of the small fruits used in the Company's dining cars and hotel system, where only the finest qualities would be acceptable.

LIVESTOCK IN ALBERTA

HORSES.—Alberta is pre-eminently noted for her horses, which have become famous for their endurance, lung power, clean bone, and freedom from hereditary and other diseases. With the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, the British Government at once turned to Alberta for a supply of army horses, and large purchases were made in this province. The drain upon the horse supply of the world which the war has occasioned assures high prices for horses for years to come, and the Alberta farmer who includes horse-raising with his agriculture will undoubtedly find it very profitable. The horses in Alberta at the beginning of 1914 were valued by the Dominion Government at \$67,199,375.

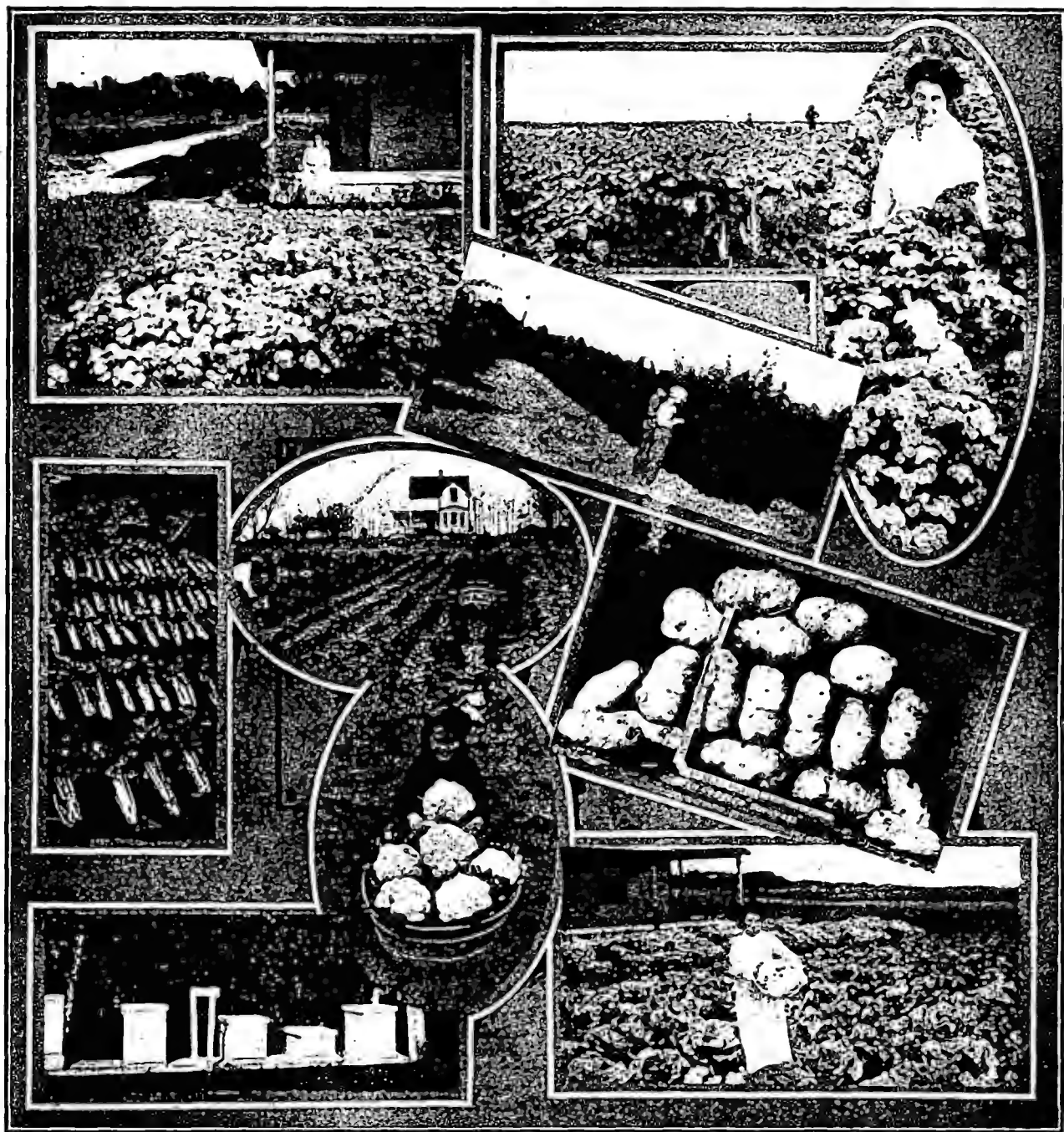
The following table shows very clearly the steadily increasing importance of the livestock industry in Alberta:

COMPARISON OF LIVESTOCK IN ALBERTA FOR FOUR YEARS

	1915	1916	1917	1918
Horses	544,772	634,188	718,317	791,246
Milch cows	183,974	277,324	325,861	328,702
Other cows	660,000	882,766	1,209,433	1,262,880
Total cattle	843,974	1,160,090	1,535,294	1,591,382
Sheep	238,579	292,620	276,966	322,179
Swine	229,696	603,554	730,237	601,534

CATTLE.—Long before Alberta's fame as a grain-growing country had gone abroad it was the recognized home of the rancher and stockman. The remarkable nutrition of the prairie and foothill grasses, the pure water and moderate climate combine to favor the livestock industry. The foundations of many very comfortable fortunes have been laid by Alberta ranchers and farmers engaging in the livestock business.

That this prosperity will continue seems assured. Cattle are becoming scarcer and scarcer the world over, and beef is mounting higher and higher in price. The high price of lands in many parts of the United States which formerly were great stock-raising districts has contributed to the beef shortage in that country. The destruction of livestock in the war-ridden countries of Europe has produced a situation which is not yet fully understood, but which indicates that prices may go to figures previously unheard of. All these conditions should direct the attention of the stock-raisers to Alberta. The opportunity for the farmer who wishes to combine stock-raising with



GLIMPSES OF SOME SETTLERS' GARDENS.—All Vegetables and Hardy Fruits give Splendid Returns in Western Canada. Bee-keeping is an Industry of some Importance.

grain-growing is particularly favorable. Here he has a country where land can be acquired at low cost and on easy terms, where great quantities of coarse grain and fodders are cheaply produced, and where, in many localities, there is abundant free range. Many Alberta farmers are able to turn their straw piles and other waste product to good account by winter-feeding stock for the large ranching companies.

The value of livestock handled through the Calgary yards in 1918 has been computed at upwards of \$10,000,000. It is an interesting fact that Calgary is the home of the largest individual pure-bred cattle auction in the world, which takes place in April of each year, and has an important effect in improving the quality and increasing the distribution of the best breeds throughout Alberta.

SHEEP.—The Alberta country is naturally suitable for sheep, but the industry has never got a foothold on a large scale, probably because stock-raisers have turned their attention more to cattle. During the last two or three years, however, farmers are showing increased interest in sheep, and the only limit to the industry now is the difficulty in obtaining breeding stock. Alberta wool is very much in demand, and is bought up in keen competition every season, buyers from Boston being particularly eager for it. Wool in Alberta in 1918 realized the growers over 50 cents a pound, and mutton also commands a good price. Small flocks of sheep are now making their appearance on many farms throughout the country, and are regarded as among the most profitable animals a farmer can raise.

DAIRYING.—Probably nowhere are greater opportunities afforded the dairy farmer than are to be found in Alberta. Conditions of climate and fodder are ideal, as is evidenced by the fact that an Alberta cow holds the dairy championship of the British Empire. The cities and towns afford a large market for milk and cream, and the price paid is usually higher than in older districts, where the dearer lands make the cost of producing milk considerably greater. The Union Milk Company, of Calgary, Alberta, reports that during the year 1918 the average price paid for milk was \$2.92 per hundred pounds, and that it varied up to \$3.25 per hundred pounds. Comparison of these figures with the prices paid in dairy districts of Eastern Canada and the United States leaves no doubt as to the profit available to the Alberta dairy farmer.

The local demand for butter frequently exceeds the supply, and butter of good quality commands good prices at all seasons of the year. The Provincial Government gives much active assistance to the dairy interests. The preference of consumers is for creamery butter, owing to its uniform quality, and the Government gives liberal assistance toward the establishment and management of creameries throughout the country. Creameries are subject to the control of patrons, but are under Government direction. At the end of every month each patron gets credit for the equivalent of his cream in butter, a cash advance being paid to him

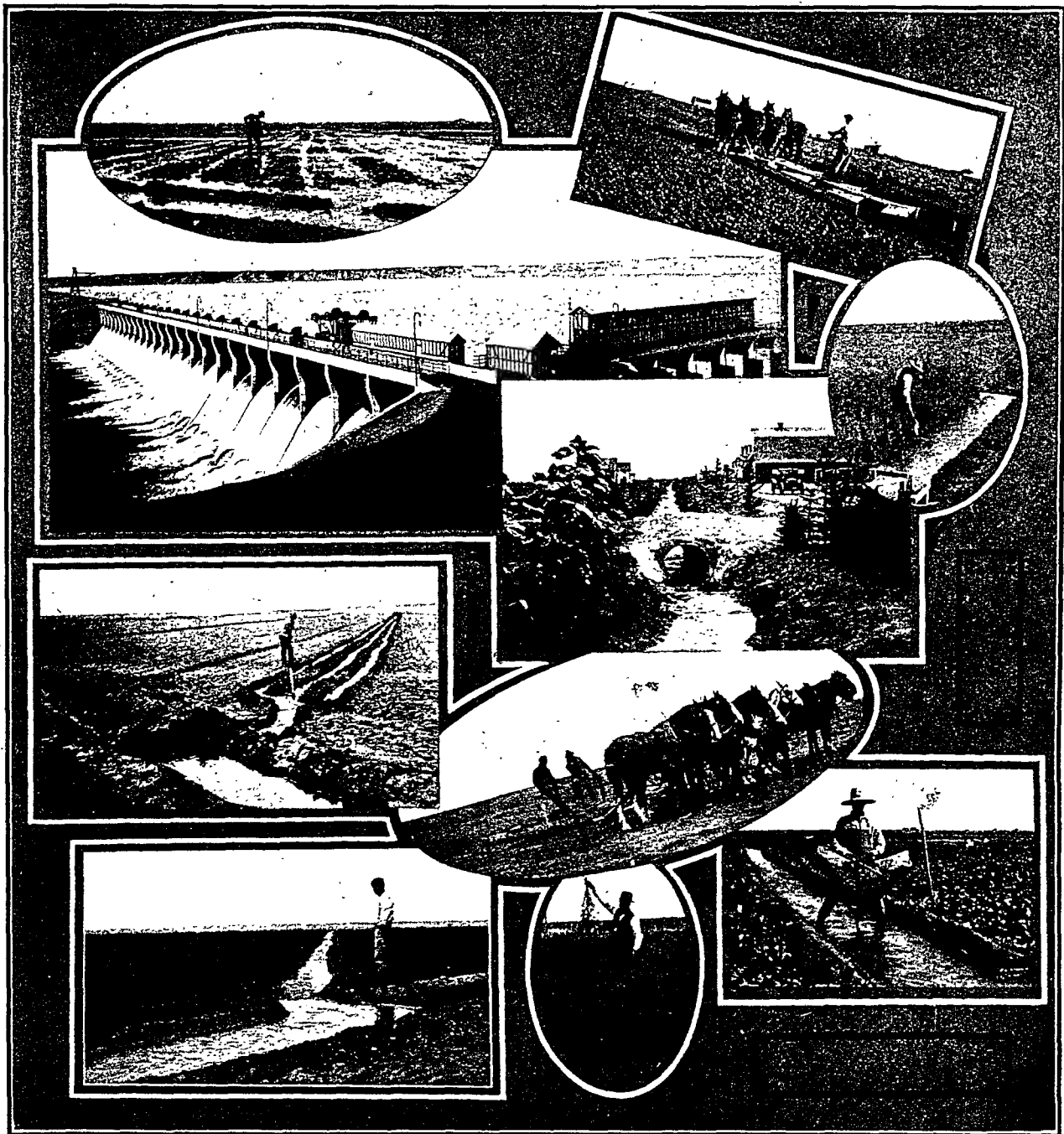
at once and the balance as the product is sold. Co-operation of creameries under Government supervision has resulted in giving Alberta butter a high standard which commands the best prices on the market. There is a good market for Alberta's surplus butter in British Columbia and the Coast cities.

Although more attention has been given to butter than to cheese, the high price of cheese is encouraging that industry, and there were in 1918 fourteen cheese factories in operation in the province. Creameries totalled 57. The average price realized for butter by creameries in 1918 was 44 cents per pound.

SWINE.—The hog industry is making money for Alberta farmers. Hogs from Canada enter the United States free of duty, and the Alberta farmer, on his cheap land, has a great advantage over his United States competitor on dear land. There is practically no hog disease in Alberta, and immense quantities of feed can be cheaply produced. Because Alberta hogs are shipped west instead of east, the prices at Calgary are frequently higher than at Chicago. During 1917 prices at Calgary were ranging from \$18.00 to \$20.00 per hundred pounds.

Alfalfa, the king of hog fodders, is produced with great success in the irrigated area of Southern Alberta, and oats and barley are among the chief grain products of the province. So long as beef prices remain high, pork, which is to some extent a substitute food, cannot become very cheap.

POULTRY.—There is a large and profitable field in Alberta for the poultry-raiser. With eggs never lower than 25c, and ranging from 35c to 75c per dozen on the Calgary market, little further need be said regarding this valuable branch of the farm. It is generally conceded that the primary conditions for successful poultry-raising are reasonable mildness of climate, abundance of sunshine and dryness of atmosphere. These conditions are all present in the highest degree in Alberta. The climate offers exceptional inducements to engage in poultry-raising. There is abundance of sunshine throughout the year; in fact, there are few days, either in winter or summer, that the birds cannot take exercise out-of-doors at some time during the day. During March, April and part of May there is practically no rainfall, making conditions for rearing the very best for all kinds of poultry. As this is the hatching season, the poultryman has ample opportunity to get the young stock past the danger period before the wet weather, which is so injurious to the young stock. With dry weather and from 14 to 18 hours of daylight, they have every chance to mature. Many have discarded the heat brooders and are rearing chicks most successfully in the cold brooders. There is a good local market for all kinds of poultry, and British Columbia stands ready at all times to consume the surplus. Turkeys, which do exceptionally well in Alberta, are exported in large quantities to Coast cities. Alberta turkeys are favorably known on the markets wherever they have been introduced. The value of poultry and poultry products in Alberta exceeded \$4,000,000 in 1918.



SCENES IN THE IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.—The Greatest Single Irrigation Enterprise in America is located in Alberta.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan lies between the 49th and 60th parallels of north latitude, and between the meridians of 102 and 110 degrees west from Greenwich. The southern border is the International boundary, the dividing line between Canada and the United States. South of Saskatchewan are the States of North Dakota and Montana; east of it is the Province of Manitoba; west of it is the Province of Alberta, and on the north it is bounded by the unorganized North West Territories. Its greatest length is 760 miles and its width on the south is 393 miles. At the middle it is 300 miles wide; at the northern boundary it has a width of 277 miles. The area of this great quadrangle is 250,650 square miles, of which 8,318 square miles is water. The land surface contains 155,092,480 acres. Of this immense acreage, less than 17,000,000 acres was under crop in 1918.

For grains, fodder crops, roots and vegetables, the soil of Saskatchewan could hardly be improved upon. As in all areas of the extent of this province, there is a great variety in the class of soil, though practically all districts are very desirable for agriculture. The color ranges all the way from a light chocolate to deep, black loam, and the texture from a heavy to a rather light loam with a slight mixture of sand. Large and profitable crops are grown on all classes. The subsoil is clay, underlaid and mixed with gravel. Almost without exception the soil is rich, deep, and fertile.

GRAIN GROWING IN SASKATCHEWAN

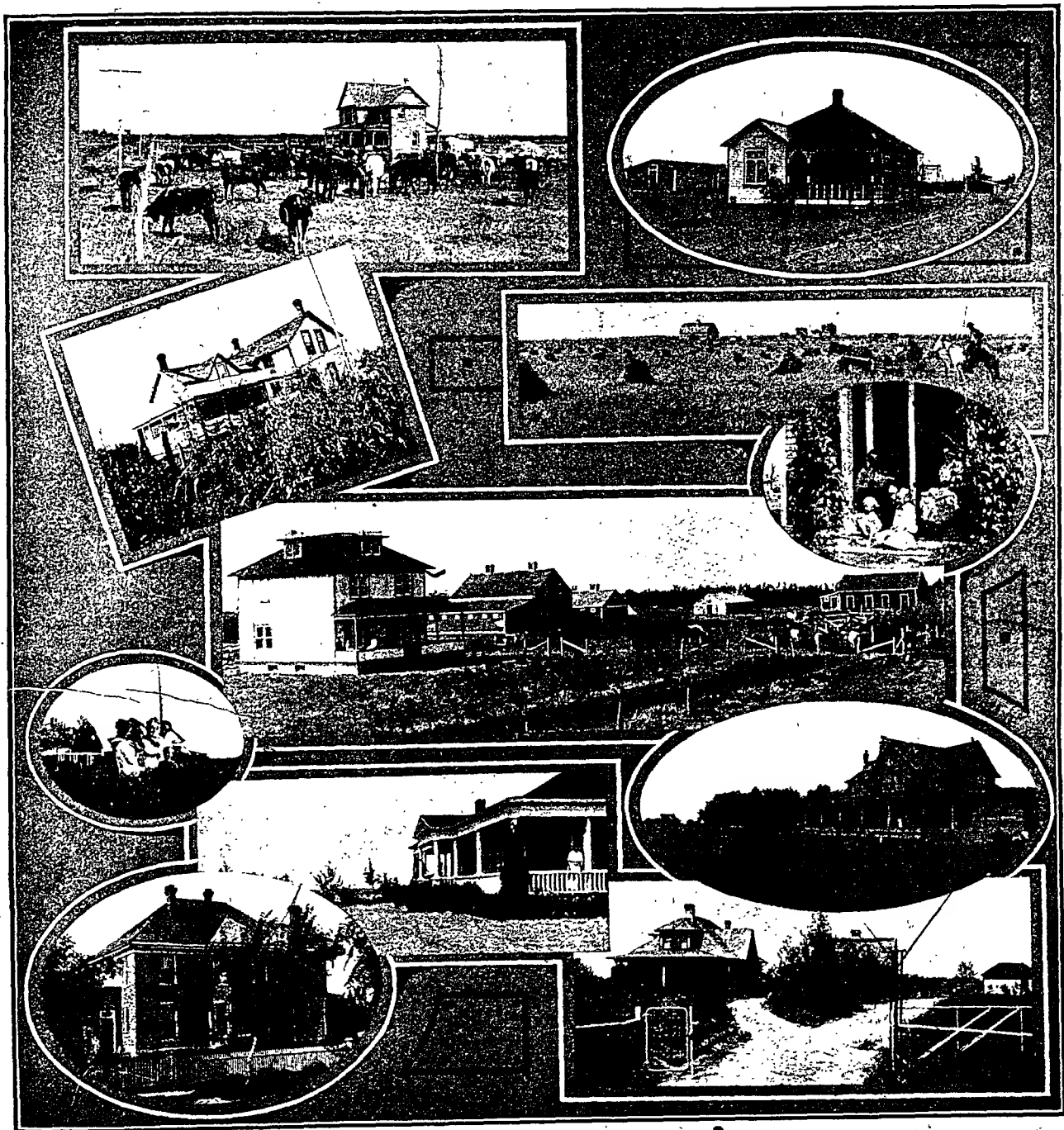
Saskatchewan is the great grain-growing province of the Dominion. In 1917 the grain crop of the province amounted to almost 260,000,000 bushels. Saskatchewan wheat, oats, barley, flax, fodders and vegetables have carried off so many international prizes that even to name them in this booklet would occupy more space than can be spared. The greatest triumph was at the International Soil Products Exposition held at El Paso, Texas, in October, 1916, when Saskatchewan exhibits were awarded sweepstakes for wheat, sweepstakes for barley, sweepstakes for rye, first prize for flax seed, first prize for field peas, first prize for alfalfa, first prize for sweet clover, first prize for potatoes, first prize for parsnips, first prize for beets, first prize for carrots, first prize for turnips, and many other first and second prizes. In fact, the only break in Saskatchewan's chain of success was the sweepstakes for oats, which was won by the sister province of Alberta. Saskatchewan's reputation for oats, however, is too well established to be questioned. The \$1,500.00 trophy for oats presented by the State of Colorado was won three times in succession by J. C. Hill & Sons, of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, and thus became their property. At the exposition held at Peoria, Illinois, and Kansas City, Mo., the two following years, Saskatchewan farmers shared with their brothers in the neighboring provinces of Alberta and Manitoba the honor of carrying off the majority of the prizes offered, including the first prize and sweepstakes for wheat.

The following tables show Saskatchewan's grain production for the last eleven years.

Year.	Crop area in acres.	Total yield in bushels.	Aver. per acre.	Aver. yield.
1907	2,047,724	27,691,601	13.52	
1908	3,703,563	50,654,629	13.68	
1909	4,085,000	90,215,000	22.10	
1910	4,664,834	72,666,399	15.58	
Wheat	1911	4,704,660	97,665,000	20.76 17.13
	1912	4,838,500	92,706,000	19.16
	1913	5,720,000	121,559,000	21.35
	1914	5,348,300	73,494,000	13.74
	1915	8,929,260	224,312,000	25.12
	1916	9,032,109	147,559,000	16.34

	1917	8,273,260	117,921,800	14.25	
	1918	9,249,260	92,492,600	10.00	
	1907	801,810	23,324,903	29.09	
	1908	1,772,976	48,378,838	27.29	
	1909	2,240,000	105,465,000	47.10	
	1910	2,082,607	63,315,295	30.40	
Oats	1911	2,124,057	97,963,000	46.12	35.60
	1912	2,285,600	105,115,000	45.99	
	1913	2,755,000	114,112,000	41.42	
	1914	2,520,000	61,816,000	24.53	
	1915	3,336,245	145,066,000	43.48	
	1916	3,791,807	163,278,000	43.06	
	1917	4,521,600	123,213,600	27.25	
	1918	4,988,499	107,252,725	21.05	
	1907	79,339	1,350,265	17.02	
	1908	229,574	3,965,724	17.28	
	1909	244,000	8,333,000	32.10	
	1910	238,394	5,859,018	24.85	
Barley	1911	172,253	5,445,000	31.61	25.89
	1912	180,300	5,926,000	32.87	
	1913	292,000	10,421,000	31.39	
	1914	290,000	4,901,000	16.90	
	1915	299,993	9,523,000	31.74	
	1916	367,207	9,916,000	37.00	
	1917	669,900	14,067,900	21.00	
	1918	699,256	11,888,082	17.00	
	1907	128,528	1,364,716	10.62	
	1908	264,728	2,589,352	9.78	
	1909	319,100	4,448,700	11.90	
	1910	396,230	3,044,318	7.68	
Flax	1911	570,000	6,413,000	11.25	9.81
	1912	1,463,000	18,931,000	12.94	
	1913	1,386,000	15,579,000	11.24	
	1914	958,000	6,131,000	6.40	
	1915	395,234	5,255,000	13.30	
	1916	542,034	6,692,000	12.35	
	1917	753,700	4,710,600	6.25	
	1918	840,975	4,204,785	5.00	

The splendid average yields secured in Saskatchewan will be better appreciated by comparison with the average yields of the leading grain-growing States, as shown in the table on page 20 of this booklet.



SOME SETTLERS' HOMES.—Not the best, but typical of the Comfortable Surroundings which the Settler can build up in a few years.

CLIMATE

The climate of Saskatchewan is pleasant and exceedingly healthy. The temperature during the summer frequently rises to between 90 and 100 degrees; but the heat is tempered by a never-failing breeze, and the nights are cool and refreshing, even after the hottest days. The number of hours of sunlight is greater here during the summer months than in more southern latitudes, and the clear, healthful atmosphere is particularly refreshing and invigorating. The autumn season in Saskatchewan is probably unsurpassed in any part of the world. The winters are cold, but usually bright and clear, and there is none of the dampness and humidity which render the cold unbearable in the Eastern and Southern climates. In the district west and south of Swift Current, the Chinook winds occur at intervals during the winter. These warm, dry winds blowing from the south-west cause the snow to disappear rapidly. It is the occurrence of this wind that makes the south-western part of the province such an ideal ranching district; the livestock winters well on the open range.

Rainfall.—Saskatchewan, like Alberta, has the great advantage of receiving most of its rainfall during the growing season. The average rainfall per year is not heavy, but as two-thirds of it comes between April and September, the growing crops receive more actual rainfall than in many countries of heavier annual precipitation. In the south-western portion of the province irrigation is employed to a considerable extent, but elsewhere all ordinary crops are produced without artificial watering.

FORAGE AND ROOT CROPS

Certain parts of Saskatchewan are especially adapted for the culture of fodders and roots; practically all sections will grow satisfactory crops of this nature. Many farmers are content to rely upon the rich, native grasses to feed their stock; these are found in great variety and abundance. However, the progressive farmers who are more and more going into the practice of diversified agriculture, are raising tame fodders in greater areas each year and are attaining very satisfactory results.

Alfalfa growing has been encouraged by liberal prizes awarded by the Government of Saskatchewan, and the success of the crop has been fully established. Timothy and clovers also give satisfactory results in most sections of the province, and those who have grown fodder corn have obtained excellent results. At the Indian Head experimental farm, crops of the latter, averaging from 17 to 26 tons per acre, have been secured. Field peas yield as large as anywhere, and brome and Western rye grass are sure crops. In fact, the farmer who wishes to practise mixed agriculture in Saskatchewan will find at his service an abundance of feed of every description.

Roots and Vegetables.—All varieties of roots and vegetables indigenous to temperate climates are successfully grown in Saskatchewan. At the International Soil Products Exposition held at El Paso, Texas, in October, 1916, root and vegetable exhibits from Saskatchewan captured first prizes for potatoes, parsnips, beets, carrots, turnips, etc. All the following vegetables have been successfully grown in Saskatchewan: Asparagus, beans, beets, early and late cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, sweet corn, celery, lettuce, parsnips, garden peas, radishes, tomatoes, pumpkins and squash.

FRUIT CULTURE

Among the fruits which grow very successfully in Saskatchewan are red, white, and black currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, Saskatoons, plums and crab apples. The present supply of fruit for the residents of the cities and towns and also for many of the farmers themselves is imported from British Columbia, Ontario, or the United States. The farmer who will apply part of his attention to fruit culture can therefore not only supply his own requirements, but can dispose of the surplus on local markets at prices based on the cost of importation.

LIVESTOCK

The raising of livestock, especially beef animals, was an important industry in Saskatchewan long before the possibilities of the province as a grain-growing territory were generally recognized.

Saskatchewan is just as well adapted to stock-raising as to grain-raising, and high prices for beef, hogs, wool, mutton and dairy products are leading even those farmers who at first devoted themselves exclusively to grain-growing to give more and more attention to their livestock interests. The immense ranges of the past have become, to a large extent, a matter of history, but they have been succeeded by thousands of farmers each with his own little herd, with the result that the aggregate stock interests of the province are now very much greater than in the days of almost exclusive ranching.

The Government fully recognizes the importance of the livestock industry, which makes for greater permanency and greater eventual profits than exclusive grain growing, and is giving encouragement in every practical way to farmers. The Canadian Pacific Railway has also been an important factor in directing the attention of the farmer to the importance of livestock raising, and in assisting him to make a proper start in that direction. Other organizations—agricultural societies, boards of trade, and, in some cases, organizations formed expressly for the purpose, have been and are active in encouraging increased livestock production.

Horses.—The draft horse is very much in demand in Saskatchewan. The European war created a condition that cannot be overcome for many years, and in the meantime the horse-raiser in the Canadian West will reap the benefit. The supply of horses in most districts is unequal to the demand, and the quality of the local animals is such that they have gained a reputation abroad as well as at home. The Saskatchewan farmer who makes a point of having a few horses for sale each year has every reason to be pleased with the prospect.

Beef Cattle.—The visitor or new settler in Saskatchewan is invariably struck with the high quality of Saskatchewan cattle. One reason for this is the policy which the Government has followed of introducing pure-bred breeding stock to raise the general quality of the herds, and another is the education and encouragement afforded by the system of Government-supported annual fairs held in many parts of the province. These forms of encouragement, however, could have availed little had not Saskatchewan been blessed with a healthful climate, nutritious grasses, abundant fodder crops, pure water—the prime conditions which constitute the basis of the stock-raising industry in Saskatchewan. And of later years the farmer has had the added inducement of a market for his by-product. The grain farm produces immense crops of straw, with considerable

quantities of screenings and mixed products which have no market value, but which are excellent feed for cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry.

Dairying.—By the Dairymen's Act of 1906, the Provincial Government provided for the substantial encouragement of the dairy industry in Saskatchewan. When a company guarantees the cream from at least 400 cows within a radius of 15 miles of the place where it is proposed to erect a creamery, and upon satisfactory evidence that the undertaking warrants support, a government loan, at a low rate of interest repayable usually in five years, may be obtained. The government at all times looks to the well-being of the creameries and, when necessary, in order to keep one working at capacity, ships in cream from outside points. This method of operation insures production at the least possible expense. The department engages managers and assistants, purchases all supplies, markets the butter and makes semi-monthly payments to the patrons on account of cream supplied. The local authorities look after the smaller details of operation.

Good profits are also made out of the sale of milk and cream, and of dairy-made butter.

Swine.—The raising of hogs is a profitable and rapidly growing industry in Saskatchewan. Considering that this class of stock can be raised as economically in Saskatchewan as anywhere in North America, there should be, and is, good money in hog raising. Saskatchewan has demonstrated that her fields can grow alfalfa, roots of all

kinds, rape and barley as well as any place on the continent, and experts all agree that in order to make a success of hog raising it is necessary that roughage can be raised cheaply and in abundance. There is also a practical absence of disease in Saskatchewan, a healthful climate, and, as a rule, abundance of good water.

Sheep.—The profit derived from sheep will eventually far more than repay the owner for his original outlay of money, time and trouble. The demand for mutton is constantly increasing, and the home-grown article is very much better than anything that can be imported. The supply of sheep in all Canada is totally unequal to the demand. Very high prices are paid for wool by manufacturers and dealers in the United States. The good prices realized are encouraging farmers to go more extensively into sheep raising. All the well-known breeds of sheep suited to the temperate zone do well in Saskatchewan.

Poultry.—Poultry raising offers good returns to the Saskatchewan farmer. While the profits to be made in the business would tempt the specialist to engage in poultry raising exclusively, the greatest development of the poultry industry in the province will no doubt be among the mixed farmers. Screenings and other waste products from the grain crops can be turned into cash by means of a flock of chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys. There is practically no outlay in raising poultry in this way, and the revenue is as good as so much found money.

The best of prices can be obtained, both for poultry and eggs, as the local demand far exceeds the supply.

MANITOBA

Manitoba is the oldest and the most eastern of the so-called Prairie Provinces of Canada. The first agricultural settlement in the district now comprised in the Province of Manitoba was made under the leadership of Lord Selkirk in 1812 in the Red River Valley near the site of the present City of Winnipeg, but Manitoba assumed little importance as an agricultural possibility until 1878 when the first railway entered her boundaries. In 1882 the Canadian Pacific Railway ushered an era of prosperity into the province. Agriculture has been successfully practised for more than 30 years, and the information that will be presented to you in the following pages can leave no doubt that Manitoba is particularly well adapted by nature for agriculture, embracing in the term, mixed farming in all its branches. Manitoba, as originally created into a province, comprised only 13,500 square miles area. This has been increased from time to time and is now 253,720 square miles, or about the same as Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Manitoba is bounded on the east by Ontario, on the north-east by Hudson Bay, on the north by the North West Territories, on the west by the Province of Saskatchewan, and on the south by the States of Dakota and Minnesota, and lies between the 49th and 60th parallels of latitude. It is in the same latitude as the British Isles. Edinburgh, Scotland, is farther north than the present settled parts of Manitoba.

Grain Growing in Manitoba.—The name "Manitoba" has become a standard as applied to wheat, and is favorably known in all the large wheat-consuming centres. "Manitoba Hard" is esteemed by millers as practically the best milling wheat in the world. Spring wheat is grown almost

exclusively in Manitoba, although in recent years some attention has been given to winter wheat with good results. The soil and climate of Manitoba are also admirably adapted to the production of oats, barley and flax, the total yearly crop of each of these, with the exception of flax, running into many millions of bushels.

Manitoba farmers have always been successful in carrying off a large number of prizes at International Expositions wherever they have made exhibits. In 1917, at the International Soil Products Exposition held in conjunction with the Dry Farming Congress at Peoria, Illinois, the sweepstakes for wheat, oats and rye, and first prize for Hungarian millet and flax seed, and many other first and second prizes went to farmers of Manitoba. At Kansas City, Mo., where the Congress was held last year, Manitoba farmers carried off more prizes than the farmers in any other province or state on the continent, winning, amongst others, the first, second and third prizes and sweepstakes for oats; first and second prizes for flax; first, second and third prizes for oats (dry farming); first, second and third prizes for barley, (dry farming); first and second prizes for wheat (dry farming), and first prize for rye (dry farming).

The table below shows the average yield of Manitoba grain crops for the last ten-year period. For the sake of comparison the average yield of a number of the leading States of the American Union for the same period is also shown:

Average Yield Per Acre for Ten Years

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
All Canada	19.29	35.28	28.02	11.37
United States	13.20	29.90	25.20	8.60
Manitoba	18.05	37.05	27.31	11.25
Minnesota	13.50	30.80	23.60	9.70
Iowa	15.50	32.80	26.80	10.30
North Dakota	11.20	26.70	20.10	8.20
South Dakota	11.80	26.80	21.40	8.50
Kansas	9.60	24.80	17.40	6.70
Nebraska	12.90	26.00	21.60	8.60
Wisconsin	17.60	33.20	28.00	13.40

These figures tell their own tale. They show that, year in and year out, Manitoba produces a better average crop than any of the States mentioned. Other crops than those specified above are also grown very successfully. Rye is one of the crops which has recently come into favor. It seems suited particularly to the southern part of the province, and shows an average yield of 18 bushels to the acre.

Fodders and Roots.—In addition to its natural prairie hay, Manitoba produces the principal tame grasses with great success. Fodder corn is cultivated to a considerable extent, the area under this crop in 1918 being 12,340 acres, while the principal cultivated hay crops occupied 79,000 acres. Potatoes occupied an area of 45,000 acres, and roots, 9,910 acres. Manitoba farmers especially distinguished themselves with their exhibits of forage crops and roots at the International Farm Congress at Kansas City, Mo., where in competition with farmers throughout the United States, they were awarded the first, second and third prizes for alfalfa seed; first, second and third prizes for the best bale of alfalfa; first prize for the best bale of timothy; first prize for the best bale of brome grass; first prize for the best bale of Sudan grass; first prize for field peas seed, and many other first and other prizes, including the first prize for the best collection of vegetables by any state or province.

Climate of Manitoba.—Manitoba possesses a climate which is particularly adapted to the production of a healthy, vigorous people. Old residents of the province are unanimous in their declaration that they prefer the Manitoba winter to the winter of the Eastern Provinces or Eastern or Central States. Spring and autumn are delightful sea-

sons of moderate temperature and bright sunshine. The summer is warm, the mercury frequently rising to between 90 and 100 degrees, but the warm days are tempered by nights which are invariably cool and comfortable. The long summer evenings, when the sky remains bright until ten o'clock or later, are a most enjoyable feature of the summer climate. The average rainfall is sufficient for the production of all cereal crops and the growing of field roots, garden stuff and fodders of great variety and luxuriance.

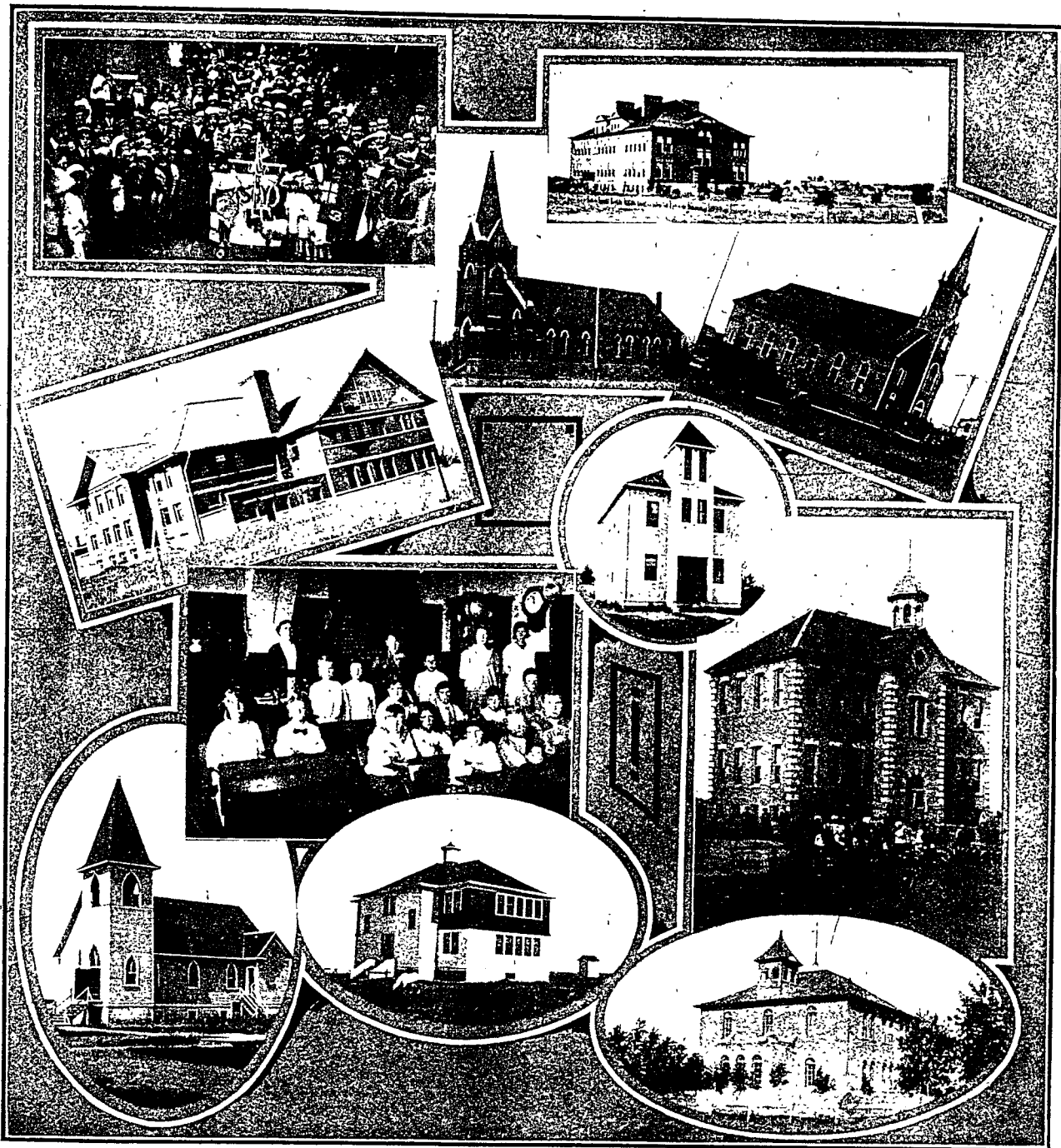
Livestock in Manitoba.—The fact that for two years in succession beef steers raised in Manitoba captured the Grand Championship at the International Livestock Show at Chicago is sufficient evidence of the excellent quality of Manitoba livestock. It proves that with the grains, fodders, water and climatic conditions of Manitoba it is possible to produce better beef steers than in any of the famous corn states. But it is not only in the raising of beef cattle that great opportunities lie before the Manitoba farmer. Horses, sheep and swine each offer their own peculiar advantages. A wonderful improvement in the general quality of horses in Manitoba has taken place in recent years, and the animals now to be seen even at the small fairs at the country towns might well stir the pride of the horse lover in any country anywhere. The increase in sheep raising has not been as rapid as might be expected, but there are indications that a great deal of attention will shortly be turned to this industry. The chief drawback to sheep raising in the past has been that few farmers had proper fencing. This drawback is being gradually removed, and of recent years sheep have been shipped in from the provinces further west and from the Western States.

Everything that goes to make swine raising profitable is produced in abundance on the Manitoba farm. In former years many valuable by-products were allowed to go to waste, but as the farmer is more and more employing good business methods in his husbandry he is learning to turn everything to account. Hogs do well in Manitoba; the climate, the water, and the natural food products of the country agree with them, and the farmer who devotes part of his attention to this industry is assured of liberal returns for his labor and investment.

Prices for livestock are high, and seem certain to continue high. The world shortage of beef and other meat animals cannot be overtaken for many years; in fact, there is no prospect in sight that it will be ever overtaken. Conditions are all favorable to the stock farmer, and nowhere more so than in these Western Canadian provinces.

Dairying in Manitoba.—Dairying is one of the chief industries of the province. Manitoba possesses great natural advantages for the dairy farmer. The pasturage is rich and nutritious, and there is an abundant supply of good water. The growth of such a large city as Winnipeg, in addition to many smaller centres, has brought the dairy business home to every resident of the province as an economic question. The Government is extending encouragement to the dairy industry, both by means of special education and by helping to provide money for starting creameries where needed. There are now 42 creameries and 20 cheese factories in the province, and the annual output of butter is over nineteen million pounds.

Poultry Raising.—Manitoba also affords every opportunity to the farmer who will devote part of his time to poultry raising. The normal supply in the province is less than the demand, and large quantities of dressed poultry are imported from Eastern Canada to supply the local markets. There is no occasion for this state of affairs except that



TYPICAL CANADIAN CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—Nowhere can more advanced Educational Practices be found than in Western Canada.

consumption has increased more rapidly than production. Many farmers are raising poultry with much profit to themselves, but there seems no immediate prospect of the supply overtaking the demand.

Bee keeping is also followed to some extent, and the success of those who are engaged in it shows that it has possibilities of becoming an important industry.

Raising Small Fruits.—All the hardy small-fruits do well in Manitoba, and a number of varieties of apples can be grown where the necessary care is taken. The small fruits raised in the province have an excellent flavor, and can be produced in any quantity. As the principal fruit supplies are imported, the local grower gets a much higher price for his product than do growers in states or provinces which are exporters of fruit. The farmer who sets out a fruit garden, taking care to plant a windbreak and give the plot proper cultivation, can not only supply his own table but add a tidy item to his income on the side.

Trees for beautifying the farm, providing shelter and windbreaks, and, eventually, fuel, are easily grown, and many Manitoba farmers' homes, which were originally located on absolutely bare prairie, are now completely sheltered in magnificent groves of Manitoba maples, poplars, cottonwoods and other trees.

IRRIGATION IN WESTERN CANADA

When irrigation is mentioned, the farmer will at once ask whether it is necessary to irrigate in order to grow crops in Western Canada. It is only necessary to answer that the provinces described in this booklet cover an agricultural area nearly a thousand miles long, several hundred miles wide, and ranging in altitude from 700 to 3,500 feet above sea level. In such an enormous territory there are differences of conditions which call for different methods of farming. Some will prefer one method and some another, but every intending settler owes it to himself and his family to investigate the advantages of farming under irrigation before reaching his decision. Here are a few points worthy of consideration:

1. The irrigation farmer is not at the mercy of the weather. By means of his irrigation system the irrigation farmer controls the moisture on his farm just as accurately as you, by means of stoves or furnace, control the temperature in your house.

2. The irrigation farmer gets bigger crops. Given the right amount of moisture at the right time a bumper crop on the fertile land of Western Canada is assured. But the most perfect climate is subject to variations; these conditions do not come every year. To the irrigation farmer they do come every year.

3. The irrigation farmer can grow a greater variety of crops. Not only does he grow more to the acre, but he grows more kinds, thus permitting him to employ more scientific crop rotation, and supply more of his needs. He can grow alfalfa, "the king of fodders," with great success. Alfalfa on irrigated land is the foundation of the livestock and dairy industry. He can grow vegetables with greater success, by applying just the right amount of water at the right time; the same is true of small fruits, and, as the country develops, will doubtless prove true of larger fruits, which are already grown in older irrigated districts of Alberta.

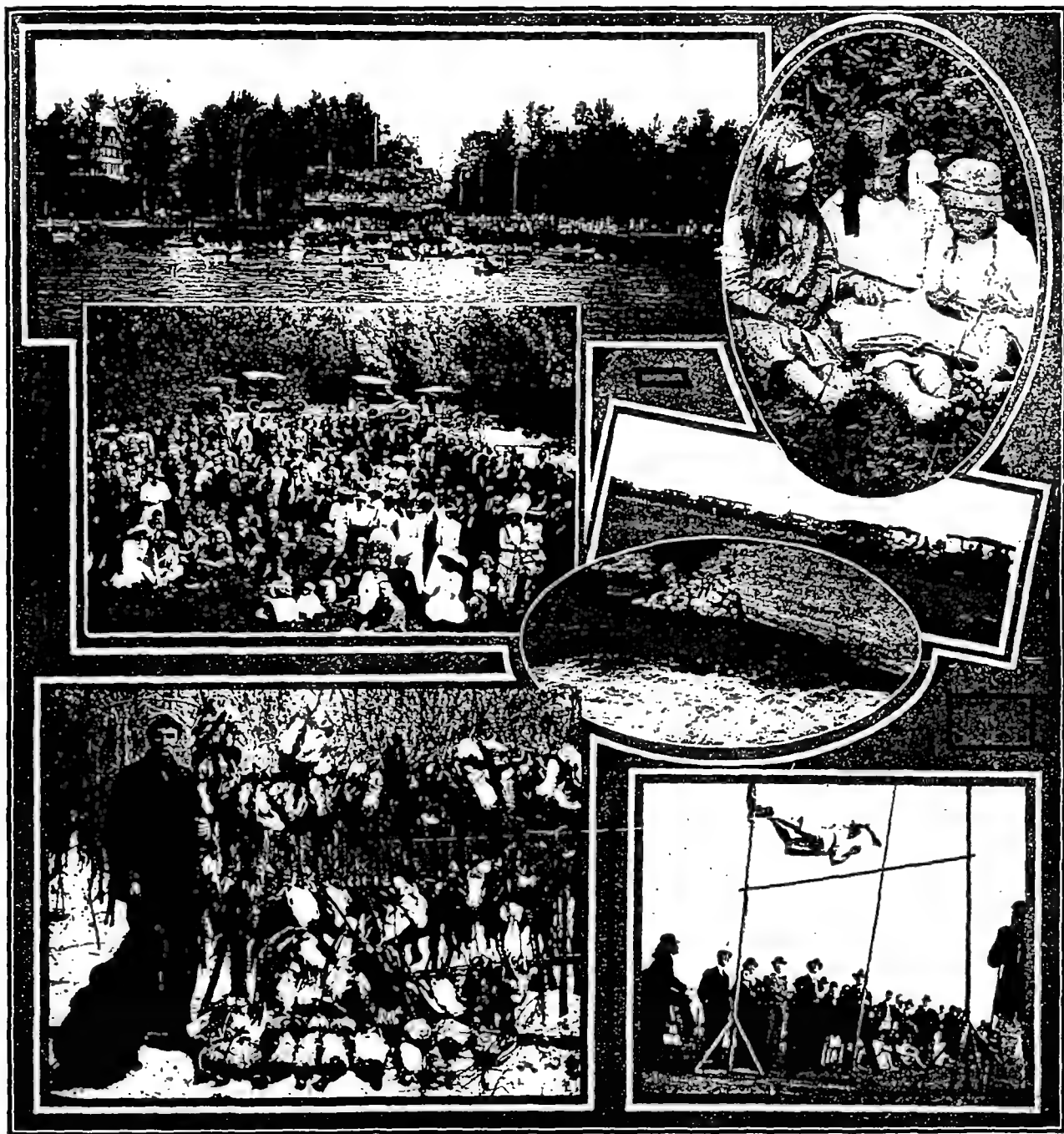
4. The irrigation farmer has a better climate. He has more bright sunshine than in districts which depend on rainfall for moisture. His plans are not so often interrupted by unfavorable weather. If there is anything more exasperating to a dry-farmer than drouth in the growing season, it is rain in harvest. The irrigation farmer never suffers from the first and rarely from the second. He does not have the same loss or time of himself, his men, and his equipment on account of rain. His livestock thrive better and do not require so much protection from the weather.

5. The irrigation farmer has greater community advantages. The very nature of irrigation tends to close settlement. The farms are comparatively small, because they produce more to the acre, and fewer acres are necessary to support the farmer. The settlement is confined to certain definite areas, instead of scattered over a whole country. Consequently there are neighbors close at hand; schools, churches, telephones, mail deliveries, and all community organizations flourish as is not possible under other conditions.

6. The irrigation farmer does not need to summer-fallow his land. In districts where dry farming is practised, half the land is summerfallowed each year to conserve the moisture for the following year's crop. In districts where this is not necessary, much summerfallowing must still be done to keep the land free from weeds. But in irrigation districts it is not necessary to leave land fallow in order to conserve moisture. As to weeds—every farmer knows it is in dry seasons the weeds make their great inroads. Water overcomes them largely, and whatever water fails to do is accomplished by rotation of crops and good cultivation. It is true the irrigation farmer puts more work on an acre than does the dry farmer (except in growing alfalfa), but he makes every acre bear crop every year, instead of leaving half his farm fallow.

7. The irrigation farmer's land never wears out. As soon as it shows any disposition to lose its fertility, he plants it to alfalfa, which restores the nitrogen to the soil, and makes it richer than it was in the days before it ever knew a plow. The alfalfa he feeds to his livestock, and the manure, in turn, goes back to the soil, thus replenishing it doubly. After a number of alfalfa crops the land is planted to some such crop as sugar beets; then two or three crops of grain are taken; then back to alfalfa. A farm may be cultivated in this way forever without losing its virgin fertility.

It is not the purpose of this booklet to discuss in detail irrigation farming, but merely to present a few thoughts that will lead the intending settler to make a little investigation for himself. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has developed in Southern Alberta the largest individual irrigation project on the American continent. It has an area greater than the total irrigated area in either Colorado or California. The soil is deep and fertile, easily cultivated, and generally speaking, without obstructions of any kind; the land lies in gentle slopes to the north-east, affording the natural flow necessary for irrigation. The Company will be glad to place before any interested reader full information about its irrigated lands, with actual experiences of settlers showing the results that have been secured by irrigation. Simply write for free irrigation literature to any of the addresses given on last cover page, or direct to Publicity Branch, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Canada.



GOOD SPORT AND GOOD HEALTH.—Western Canada is a Country of Splendid Lakes, Magnificent Scenery, Good Sport and Healthy, Sociable People.

LOANS TO HOME-MAKERS

Although these provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba undoubtedly offer the world's greatest opportunity to the farmer desirous of making a start on land of his own, or of increasing his holdings, or of acquiring at reasonable cost land upon which to establish his sons, the Canadian Pacific Railway has recognized that there are many practical farmers who, if left entirely to their own resources, are not in the position financially to make the best kind of a start. To such men and their families the prospect of years spent in pioneering may be a barrier holding them back from their own greatest prosperity and happiness. For this reason a policy of easy terms and loans to home-makers has been adopted. Under this policy a loan to the value of not more than \$2,000 will be made to the home-maker in the form of improvements upon the land he buys.

When the Company finds a practical farmer, a married man who has a thorough knowledge of farm work, who has the necessary horses and implements to work a farm, or the money to buy them, and who has sufficient capital to make his first payment and provide for himself and family for the first year, it is prepared to assist such a man with a loan for the purpose of providing a house and barn, digging a well, and fencing the land. The settler may select the type of house and barn he desires from plans which are furnished by the Company, which plans are the result of many years' knowledge of conditions in this country and the requirements of the settler.

This loan is extended over a period of twenty years, with interest at six per cent. per annum. No security is required other than the land itself and the first payment on the land and loan, which is made at the time of purchase.

The above loan is given only to home-makers who purchase irrigable land in the Company's Irrigation Block, or irrigable land in the Lethbridge Irrigation District.

GENERAL TERMS OF SALE

In order to encourage the settlement of experienced farmers on its lands in Western Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company makes very liberal terms to home makers. The general period for the payment of land extends over twenty years, with interest at six per cent. on the amount unpaid.

The first payment amounts to one-tenth of the price of the land and improvements or loan (if any), and if the purchaser then proceeds to carry out the settlement conditions, which require him to occupy and improve the property, he is allowed a reduced rate of interest, with no payment on principal, during the next two years. At the end of the third year he makes a payment of 6 per cent. interest on the amount outstanding, and at the end of the fourth year his regular payments of principal and interest begin. Payments are then divided over another 15 years, with interest at 6%. The whole policy is planned to assist the man with small capital, giving him a chance to make a start which would otherwise be impossible for him.

It is not necessary for the purchaser to take the full time allowed by his contract; he may prepay his indebtedness if he desires.

In certain districts the Company has land which will be sold without requiring the purchaser to settle thereon, if he so desires. When the land is sold without settlement conditions, payment is extended over a period of ten years only.

TOWNSITES

When a line of railway is definitely located and it is decided to build the same, the Company selects convenient townsites to serve the area affected by the railway. These townsites are subdivided and offered for sale to the public at a convenient place and at list prices. Lots undisposed of at this opening sale may be purchased through the Company's land offices in Calgary, Alberta; Edmonton, Alberta; Lethbridge, Alberta; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; and Winnipeg, Manitoba. An office for the sale of lots is also usually established in the town where the lots are located.

TERMS OF PAYMENT FOR TOWN LOTS

The Company has adopted uniform terms for the sale of its townsite property. One-third cash is demanded, and the balance in two equal instalments in six and twelve months from the date of purchase. The rate of interest charged on deferred payments on town property sales is 8 per cent. per annum.

NATURALIZATION

It is not necessary for anyone purchasing or owning lands anywhere in Western Canada to become a naturalized citizen unless he so desires. The majority of those who have settled in the Canadian West from foreign countries have, however, become citizens.

TITLE

When you purchase land from the Canadian Pacific Railway you make your "Contract" direct with that Company, the deed to the land being made by them under the authority of what is known as the "Land Titles Act." The "Title" is perfect, and you are dealing with a corporation which has assets of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Land Titles System of Western Canada was perfected and applied in the early stages of colonization, and is regarded as the simplest and most efficient in the world.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following pages give many items of general information of interest to persons who think of settling in Western Canada. Read them carefully, and if doubt remains in your mind on any point, write for fuller particulars to Publicity Branch, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Canada, or to any representative whose name appears at the end of this booklet.

Public Worship.—The utmost religious liberty prevails in Canada. All the leading Christian denominations are represented, but there is no state church and no form of compulsory taxation for the support of any denomination. The leading religious bodies, however, contribute financial assistance toward their congregations in the more unsettled districts. Sunday is observed as a day of rest and recreation, all ordinary forms of labor being discontinued. Church buildings are erected even in the smallest villages and also in the better settled rural communities. Where churches are not available the public school buildings are used for religious gatherings of all denominations upon terms of entire equality.

School System.—The school system of these provinces is acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any on the continent. One-eighteenth part of the whole of Western Canada, or two sections in every township, is set aside as a school grant for the maintenance of public schools. This provides a very large fund which makes possible an adequate and advanced school system at small cost to the home-maker.

The local management of school affairs is in the hands of trustees, elected by the settlers. Wherever there are sufficient children to justify a school district, one is established. Children in any school district are seldom more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from school.

The cost to the settler of maintaining a school is comparatively small, owing to the liberal government assistance and the fact that all privately owned lands, whether occupied or not, must bear their share of the charge. Each teacher employed must have a certificate of a recognized standard of education, and a thorough system of government inspection is maintained.

Agricultural Education.—The people of these provinces are fully alive to the importance of the most advanced agricultural education. Each Provincial Government maintains a thoroughly up-to-date Department of Agriculture. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, well equipped agricultural colleges are maintained at Winnipeg and Saskatoon respectively and to each of these is attached an extensive Demonstration Farm. In Alberta there are three farm schools, situated at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion, in addition to which the Provincial Government conducts Demonstration Farms at Medicine Hat, Stoney Plain, and Sedgewick.

The Dominion Government has for many years maintained a chain of well-conducted Experimental Farms in Western Canada. Two of these farms are located in Alberta, one at Lacombe in Central Alberta and the other at Lethbridge, in the southern part of the province. Both are devoted to mixed farming, although that at Lethbridge is operated partly as an irrigated farm and partly under the dry farming system. In Saskatchewan, one of the oldest farms of the system is located at Indian Head, while at Rosthern in Central Saskatchewan, and at Scott, further north, there are also Experimental Stations. In Manitoba the Brandon Farm has long been noted for its thorough experimental work and has been of the greatest possible value to the farmers in that province.

The Agricultural Society and the Farmer's Institute are flourishing institutions in Western Canada, being assisted

by the various Provincial Governments, which provide for their organization. Expert judges are supplied for local fairs and for stock-judging classes. Speakers, well qualified to discuss agricultural topics, are also furnished for these meetings by both the Provincial and Dominion authorities. The membership fees are in all cases very small, the work being carried on almost entirely at the expense of the Governments.

At Strathmore, in the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block, east of Calgary, the Railway Company operates a well-equipped Demonstration Farm with a competent staff, the members of which are ready to give disinterested advice to newcomers and to assist them in many other ways.

In conjunction with the local Governments, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company furishes, at suitable seasons, demonstration trains manned by experts in various lines of agricultural work to address meetings of farmers at many points, as previously arranged and widely advertised. These trains carry specimens of various kinds of farm stock to be used for illustration purposes at the meetings and the judging classes at the various stopping places en route.

In the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, one of the most important branches is that devoted to agriculture and animal industry. Connected with this branch are a number of trained agriculturists and experts in almost every line of agricultural work. These men are ready at all times to advise new settlers and to assist them in acquiring knowledge of local conditions and of the agricultural methods and the varieties of stock most suitable for the district in which they are located.

Railway Facilities.—Western Canada is very well served by railroads, as the main lines of three transcontinental roads—the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific—all traverse the Prairie-Provinces and cover it with a network of branch lines. Naturally, in such an immense territory, there are still many districts remote from railway connection, but a glance at the map of either Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba will show what immense strides have been made in supplying the country with railway facilities. The lands offered for sale by the Canadian Pacific Railway are for the most part convenient to good railway service.

Public Roads.—Natural barriers to public traffic such as dense forests and impassable rivers, which were such a drawback to early settlement in many of the older countries, are for the most part absent in these provinces. Good natural roads are established by the simple process of driving over the prairie. With the increase of settlement, however, teamsters are being more and more forced to the government road allowances, and the local governments are coming forward with liberal assistance for the opening up of these road allowances and the construction of bridges where necessary.

Taxation.—When the territory now known as Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba was created into provinces of the Dominion of Canada, an agreement was entered into which gives these provinces a large revenue without any form of direct taxation. The Dominion Government agreed to grant to each province, every year, a certain stated sum per head of population, and this grant constitutes the

principal source of the revenue of the Provincial Government. It is from this revenue, together with the revenue from school lands already mentioned, that the province is able to bear a share of the cost of educating the children in rural communities, and also to conduct a liberal program of road-building, without imposing taxation upon the settler for these purposes. A small taxation is imposed to supplement the government grant towards education and public improvements, but the rate is such that it does not bear heavily upon the settler. No taxes are charged on his improvements; his buildings, machinery, livestock and personal effects are all exempt from taxation. He pays taxes on his land only, and even that taxation is very light. It rarely exceeds \$25.00 on a quarter section, and this money is spent under the direction of the settlers themselves, through the municipal councils which they elect. The amount of taxation which may, under any circumstances, be charged on a farmer's land, is strictly limited by laws passed by the Provincial Governments. There is also an income tax on incomes of over \$1,500 in the case of unmarried persons, or \$2,000 in the case of married persons, with certain deductions for each child.

Voting Regulations.—Canadian naturalization laws are very liberal, much more so than those of the United States, and it is not necessary to become naturalized in order to vote on municipal or school matters. In order, however, to vote on Provincial or Dominion issues, it is necessary to be, or become, a Canadian citizen.

Rural Telephones.—The telephone systems in these provinces are owned and operated by the Provincial Governments, and service is given to the settlers practically at cost. The systems are being rapidly extended into the rural districts as settlers demand them. In some localities farmers have organized companies and established local telephone systems of their own, using the Government systems for long-distance purposes.

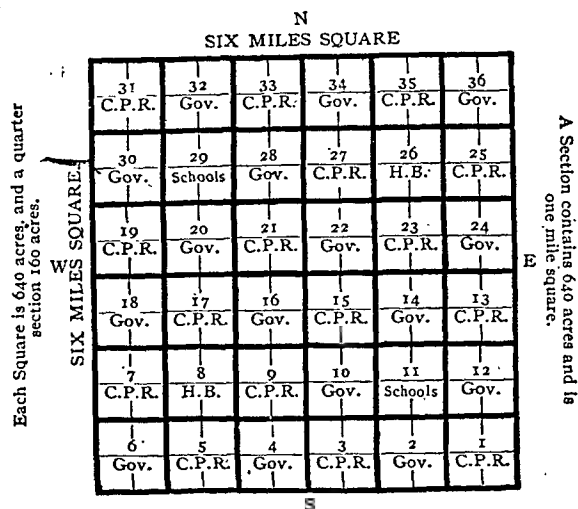
Domestic Water Supply.—An abundance of good well water is readily obtained by digging, driving or drilling. The cost ranges from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per foot completed. In many sections springs abound and reports are continually being received from well-drillers and others to the effect that they have, during the course of their operations, secured heavy flows of artesian well water.

Fuel.—Coal is mined on a large scale in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the production in Alberta being more than four million tons a year. There is scarcely a part of the province in which coal is not found, and in many cases the farmers haul it from the mines in their own wagons, or even dig it themselves. The price of coal ranges from \$3.00 a ton up, according to quality and distance from mines. There are also large sections of the country which are more or less wooded, where fuel can be had for the trouble of cutting it.

System of Land Survey.—The lands are laid off in townships, practically square in form. The tiers of townships are numbered from one upwards, commencing at the International Boundary, and lie in ranges from east to west, numbered in regular order westward from certain standard lines called principal meridians. Each township is divided into 36 sections containing 640 acres, more or less, divided by road allowances. Each section is in turn divided into four quarter-sections of 160 acres each, which are designated the south-east, the south-west, the north-east and the

north-west quarters. The corners of each division are marked on the ground by suitable posts, rendering it an easy matter to locate any particular piece of land.

The following is a surveyed plan of a township. In every township, sections Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by the Government for school purposes, and Nos. 8 and 26 by the Hudson's Bay Company.



Implements and Buildings.—The estimate given is for the implements and machinery for a quarter-section (160 acres) farm. The prices quoted are for new, first-quality implements, and may be reduced considerably by attending sales such as are always taking place in every farming community. Better still, the farmer, for a small expenditure in freight, may bring his implements with him. Home-makers locating together frequently co-operate with each other in the use of implements for the first year or two.

Wagon and box	\$146.00
Wagon rack	20.00
Walking plow	38.00
Drill	207.00
Harrows	21.00
Disc harrows	70.00
Mower	85.00
Hay rake	57.00
Binder	257.00
Smaller tools, say	19.00
Total	\$920.00

The buildings erected the first year are largely a matter of the taste of the purchaser; some settlers make their start with the crudest sort of structures, while others erect homes and out-buildings designed to fill their needs for a long period. Thus the cost of a house may be anywhere from a couple of hundred dollars to \$1,000 and more, and the same may be said of the barn. Experienced farmers who avail themselves of the Company's loan for improvements on irrigated lands, may enter into immediate possession of very substantial buildings.

Investment in Livestock.—The expenditure for farm animals the first year is a very elastic amount. However, we cannot impress too strongly upon the settler the desirability, the necessity, of starting with at least a few head of dairy cows, some pigs and fowls. Many, looking toward Canada for a location, have the idea that the proper thing for the first season is to go for straight grain-growing and then gradually work into mixed farming. Nothing could be further from the truth. The permanent foundation of agriculture is livestock, and this is true of Western Canada as well as other countries. Exclusive grain-growing is a risking of all in the hope of a large return, but dairy cows and poultry produce absolutely sure results, while hogs dispose of much that would otherwise go to waste. Grain does not give nearly as quick a return as stock, particularly dairy cows and poultry.

Capital Required.—There is no fixed amount that can be stated as the capital essential in all cases. Some men have a genius for getting along on small capital, but it may as well be stated that the larger the capital the better. The settler who is taking up unimproved land without a loan should, in addition to railway fares for his family, have sufficient capital to meet the following approximate expenditures:

Inspection trip, fare, say	\$50.00 to \$ 100.00
First Payment, \$20 land	320.00
Freight, carload household goods, say \$100 to	250.00
Implements	920.00
Four dairy cows	350.00
Four young pigs	40.00
2 dozen Hens	35.00
House, about	400.00
Barn, about	200.00
Poultry house, hog pen, cow shed	100.00

This estimate (of approximately \$2,500) anticipates that the home-maker will bring with him his own horses, harness, seed grain, etc. Of course, the settler who brings his own implements, and his own cows and poultry, can materially reduce the amount.

Cost of Living.—Much is heard in all countries of the high cost of living. It is an interesting fact, however, that the high cost of living is due mainly to the high prices for things produced on the farm. Butter, meat, eggs, flour, poultry, milk, vegetables—these are the things which make living dear but they have no terror for the farmer, whose barns and gardens and fields supply all his needs. Indeed, the high cost of living has brought great prosperity to the farmer, because he is selling his products at higher prices than ever before.

On the whole, it may be said that farm implements, furniture and cotton goods are somewhat dearer in Western Canada than in the United States; woollen goods are decidedly cheaper; groceries and canned goods will average much the same. Intending settlers, who wish to go further into this matter, can obtain catalogues and price lists from Canadian supply houses which will show exactly what goods will cost in this country.

A FINAL WORD

If you have read the information contained in the foregoing pages you can no longer question the advantages which these provinces offer to the intending settler. You have here an opportunity to buy land at from \$11.00 to \$30.00 per acre, which, according to Government statistics, is capable of producing greater average crops than lands in older countries selling at \$100 an acre and upwards. You have an offer of terms, and, to settlers in certain localities, financial assistance such as has never before been made on so generous a scale. You have before you a country where the conveniences of life are already established; a country of churches, schools, railways and telephones. It is a country of pleasant and healthful climate and of intelligent and sociable citizens; a country in whose development any man may well be proud to have a part. And the development of that country is only in its infancy. Its future possibilities cannot be estimated, even by those who know it best. It is a country that will make great demands upon the rising generation, and that will offer great rewards for industry and intelligence. The man with a family must think of his children. Does he wish them to follow in the ruts so firmly established in older lands, or will he give them the opportunity of a new country, where there is no limit upon their possible accomplishments, except such as they set themselves?

The Farmer with a Family of Boys.—If you come under this head, the contents of this pamphlet should have your profound consideration. Ask yourself: "Are my present holdings large enough to take care of my boys and the families they will have some day?" "Are the returns from my farm sufficient to enable me to loan the money to buy some of the high-priced land in this vicinity?" The chances are you will have to answer, No. Then you should be on your way to Western Canada as soon as you can get away. By selling your present farm you could buy four or five times as large an acreage for the same or less money,—land that would probably give you greater returns per acre than your present holdings, and plenty of room for the boys.

The Farmer with a Mortgaged Farm.—If you come in this class, the remarks made above apply equally in your case. Furthermore, you are probably tired of paying so large a portion of your net earnings out in interest. You may be able to effect a sale of your farm and realize considerable capital, and in addition you have your equipment. The payments you will require to make upon a good-sized farm purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway will probably be but a fraction of what you are now paying out annually in interest to a mortgage company.

The Farmer on a Rented Farm.—If you come under this class, you are thrice welcome. A large experience in Western colonization has taught us that the ex-renter makes, perhaps, all things considered, the most successful farmer, when provided with the inspiration fostered by the knowledge that he is working a place of his own. You, no doubt, started on a rented farm with very limited capital. If your capital had been ample, you would never have been a renter. Since then your landlord has taken most of the profits and you have been face to face, not alone with paying rent and keeping your family, but also with increasing your slender capital as you went along. You have probably by this time your farm machinery, some grain and livestock, and perhaps a little balance in your bank. Come to Western Canada,

and avail yourself of the Canadian Pacific's loan to settlers. You will find that within a few years your farm in Western Canada will have paid for itself, and instead of paying half of your profits out in rent every year, as you are now doing, you will be an independent land-owner in comfortable circumstances.

CITIES AND TOWNS

It is impossible in a booklet of this size to describe, or even mention, all the cities and towns of Western Canada, but the following brief information concerning some of the leading centres will be of interest to the intending settler. For particulars as to industrial and business openings in all Western Canadian cities and towns, write to Industrial Agent, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta.

ALBERTA

Calgary.—This is the largest city in Alberta, with a population of over 60,000. Calgary has some 460 retail stores, 190 wholesale establishments, 92 manufacturing concerns, 23 banks, and is the chief divisional centre of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Alberta. Here also are located the head offices of the Department of Natural Resources of the Company. The extensive western car shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway are located here. The city has many splendid business blocks, ranging in cost from \$100,000 to half a million dollars. The Palliser, one of the magnificent hotels of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is located here. There are 36 public schools, representing an investment of over \$3,000,000. The city owns, operates and controls all its public utilities, including street railway, electric light and gravity waterworks. Natural gas is used as fuel. Calgary is one of the most up-to-date and beautiful cities in Canada.

Edmonton.—This is the capital city of Alberta, and has a population of 53,000, with 26 branches of chartered banks. There are 90 wholesale houses and 100 industrial enterprises of various kinds. The city is the centre of a rich agricultural district, has an important lignite coal industry, and is the base of supplies for a very large area in Central and Northern Alberta. The Provincial University has been established on the south side of the Saskatchewan River, overlooking the Parliament Buildings. The city also contains ample educational facilities and operates all public utilities. Edmonton's location on the Saskatchewan River is most picturesque and much admired.

Lethbridge is situated in Southern Alberta, on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R., and is also a growing manufacturing and distributing centre, with a population of about 12,500. Lethbridge owns its electric light, power plant, coal mine, and street railway, has wide streets and ample educational facilities, nine branches of chartered banks, and the coal mines operating in the vicinity are the largest in Western Canada, producing about 4,000 tons per day in the busy season. It is the centre of the greatest alfalfa district in Western Canada.

Medicine Hat contains some 11,000 inhabitants. This city is located near the easterly boundary of Alberta, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Medicine Hat is famous for its inexhaustible supply of natural gas, and also has an important coal mine. A number of manufacturing establishments utilizing natural gas for fuel and power have located there. The entire gas supply is owned by the municipality, there being 20 wells with an open daily flow of 50,000,000 cubic feet.

MANITOBA

Winnipeg.—Forty years ago Winnipeg's population was less than 1,000. That city is now the railroad and business centre of the Canadian Middle West, and has a population of 163,000. Twenty-seven railway lines radiate from it, and it is the chief central point of the three trans-continental railways traversing Western Canada. Winnipeg has 22 chartered banks with 20 branches in the city, 424 manufacturing establishments employing 20,000 hands, 192 churches and missions, 40 public schools, 5 colleges, 3 technical schools, a university and provincial agricultural college. Its magnificent buildings and parks make it one of the finest cities in Western America.

Brandon.—The City of Brandon is situated on the Assiniboine River, 134 miles west of Winnipeg, and is a growing distributing centre. In 1901 the population was 5,340, and by the census of 1911 it was 9,620, while at the present time it numbers over 15,000. Brandon is also a centre of education, has several flourishing industries, 10 banks, 17 churches, and has four railway systems entering its limits. A large and beautiful Government Experimental Farm adjoins the city. Among other leading centres of settlement in Manitoba may be mentioned Portage la Prairie, with a population of 6,000; Selkirk, 3,000; Virden, 2,000; Souris, 2,000; Neepawa, 2,000.

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina.—This is the capital of the province and also the largest city in Saskatchewan. It is an important distributing and financial centre. The population is 26,000. Regina has 41 manufacturing concerns, 114 wholesale houses, 4 colleges, 13 public schools, 19 churches, and is credited with being the largest distributing centre of agricultural implements in the world.

Saskatoon.—This city claims the distinction of having grown more rapidly into prominence than any other city in Canada. In 1903 there were 113 inhabitants, while the present population is 22,000. Saskatoon is the location of the Provincial University, Agricultural College, and College Farm. The city has spent over \$2,000,000 on its public schools, which are thoroughly well equipped. Saskatoon is located on three great railway systems and is the wholesale distributing centre for an area covering 47,000 square miles. The city's wholesale business is very important. There are 15 branches of chartered banks.

Moose Jaw.—This is a divisional point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a population of about 17,000, and serves an important grain-growing district. Moose Jaw has, in addition to other factories, a large milling industry, and is well equipped with educational facilities, including residential colleges for boys and girls.

Prince Albert.—This city is picturesquely situated on the North Saskatchewan River, and is one of the oldest centres of settlement in the Province of Saskatchewan. The present population of Prince Albert is 6,500. Large lumbering concerns are located near this city, employing 5,000 men the year round. The city has nine banks. Prince Albert is the distributing point for a very large territory.

In addition to the foregoing, there are in the three provinces more than 500 incorporated towns and villages, besides a large number of smaller places which have not yet been granted incorporation. These young towns, and the rapid growth of many of the older centres, offer great opportunities to those who wish to engage in business or industrial undertakings. The farmers of these provinces furnish a great and profitable market for the merchant and manufacturer "on the spot" to cater to their requirements.

EXPERIENCES OF SOME SETTLERS IN WESTERN CANADA

After all, the most convincing evidence of the opportunities afforded by Western Canada is found in the actual experiences of settlers. If you have a friend or acquaintance in Western Canada, write to him and get his opinion of the country. The remaining pages of this booklet are devoted to experiences which are typical of thousands who have found health, happiness and prosperity in the great Canadian West.

LETTER FROM A FARMER'S WIFE

"This community is becoming more thickly settled and with the best of people, and we enjoy a fellowship in the neighborhood that is seldom found.

"Since my letter is to the ladies whose husbands are interested in this land, let me say our community centre has been through the church. We have a ladies' meeting twice a month, to which every lady is welcome. There are missionary meetings, mothers' meetings and ladies' aid meetings, all of which end in a social hour. Our denomination at Coaldale is Methodist, but every lady is urged to be one of our number regardless of denomination. In this way we not only become acquainted but keep in touch with the affairs of the day.

"A four-room consolidated school is being built at Coaldale, modern in all respects. Domestic science and manual training will be added in the near future. In this district vans take the children to and from school. There are also other schools in the community.

"My former home was in Illinois, but I am very much pleased with this country, the climate is fine and very healthful, and I have no desire to move elsewhere.

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) MRS. B. S. PAWSON.

Coaldale, Alberta."

HOW IRRIGATION INCREASES YIELDS

"We came here from Delavan, Illinois, in the spring of 1906. My health was quite poor at the time, but has been greatly improved since. We started in with grain farming and have since been working into mixed farming. Our land is irrigated and is now nearly all seeded down to tame hay and pasture, mostly alfalfa. Alfalfa yields abundantly, giving three good cuttings. It is a permanent crop, growing heavier each year.

"The climate here is ideal for all kinds of livestock, and the winters are usually quite open. Have never seen more than a foot of snow on the level at one time. All kinds of grain crops, vegetables and small fruits thrive under irrigation.

"As to the cost of irrigation, our annual water rental is approximately \$1.00 per acre. Another dollar will more than cover the cost of ditching and supplying the water, making the total expense for irrigation \$2.00 per acre or less, which, at present prices, will be more than repaid by two extra bushels of wheat, five of oats or 200 pounds of hay. Considering the increased yield each year and the fact that we get a crop every year, irrigation increases the total yields over say a ten-year period at least 100 per cent.

"Land in this district is still very reasonable in price and can be bought on easy terms. Social conditions are unusually good, school facilities of the best, taxes low and, taken as a whole, I know of no district or country better suited to all kinds of farming and good home conditions than this Coaldale district. We have never regretted locating here.

(Sgd.) W. H. PAWSON, Jr.

Coaldale, Alberta "

BETTER THAN REPRESENTED

"You ask me what I think of this country by this time. Will say that I have found it better than it was represented to me before I came here to buy land, and if I was back in Illinois, knowing all I do know, I would do the same thing, viz.: come to Alberta and buy me a farm.

"One of the best proofs of the country is the fact that a large number of farmers are buying more land. These are men who have been here for from two to five years and know what the country is. I look for a substantial increase in the price of land in the next four or five years, and to any one contemplating locating in this country my advice would be not to put off too long unless you wish to pay a higher price for land.

(Sgd.) R. A. DYSON.

Tudor, Alberta."

PROSPERITY IN SIX YEARS

"I settled in Saskatchewan six years ago, coming from North Dakota. I started to farm as soon as I arrived, on 160 acres, and very soon had confidence enough to increase my holding to 640 acres. I raise wheat, oats and flax, and have always had good results and no sign of failure, but I work my land well and get my seed in early.

"I started here with four horses and a little machinery, and a very small capital, and today I have sixteen horses, fifteen head of cattle, and I have my land in a good state of cultivation and a very comfortable home. For a man to start farming, grain growing, and stock raising, the prospects here are good, and when it comes to making a comparison with North Dakota, well then conditions are much more favorable here. I would strongly advise men with small capital to settle in this district, as one can start on limited means. I am now well established here and intend to stay. Any man with ambition and energy can make good here.

J L. SHRUMP.

Wilkie, Sask."

CAME IN MARCH; WORTH \$16,000 IN OCTOBER

"I have threshed altogether 7,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat from two hundred acres, which went from 24 to 56 bushels per acre—sod breaking 24, spring plowing 36, back-setting 56—the average being 35 bushels per acre. This crop was finished seeding May 19th. I seeded 25 acres oats, finished June 10th, also 13½ acres of barley in the same field—threshed 2,030 bushels oats, a fraction better than 80 bushels per acre, and 702 bushels of barley, which went 52 bushels per acre. From May 19th to June 10th, I had one four-horse team breaking the remainder of my sod, which was 36 acres. This 36 acres I disked and harrowed several times, packed and finished seeding June 10th, to flax. Not being familiar with flax, I only seeded one-third of a bushel per acre, which should have been not less than half a bushel. I threshed 670 bushels, approximately 18½ bushels per acre.

"Seven thousand bushels of wheat, all Number 1 Northern, two thousand bushels of oats, 670 bushels of flax, 700 bushels of barley—all at market prices—well, figure this out for yourself at the market price. I sold 3,100 bushels of wheat at \$1.74½, am holding the remainder for \$2.00. Also all the oats, barley and flax for higher prices. In addition to this I had a contract with the C.P.R. Department of Natural Resources, for \$1,000, and I received a similar amount from C. W. Long, for seeding, plowing, harvesting, etc. My labor and all other indebtedness is less than \$2,000. I landed in Brooks, March 18th, 1916, with one car of household effects, and nine head of good horses, and less than \$500 in cash. I have put \$1,500 worth of improvements on my

farm, I have 31 head of cattle, 16 head of horses, debts all paid, a new automobile, and a good stiff bank account. At present prices, I can cash in for \$16,000. I am well satisfied, and expect to double this next year.

(Sgd.) W. J. WINSTEAD.

Brooks, Alberta, October 24th, 1916."

The above letter, it will be seen, was written in 1916. Mr. Winstead's success continued during 1917, as may be judged from the following article which appeared in the "Brooks Bulletin," published at Brooks, Alberta, on March 6th, 1918:

When W. T. Winstead disposed of his 1600 acre farm north of this town to four Oak Harbor, Wash., men, he was worth \$30,000. Two years ago he came here with about \$500 and a few horses.

This is not the story of a get-rich-quick scheme, but a simple chronicle of two active years this young farmer lived in Alberta. He came from Washington state with his wife and little son, and first bought the old Messenger farm. The previous year had been a dry one, but a considerable portion of this farm was in good shape for cropping and Winstead put in a big crop, including 300 acres of wheat. That fall he harvested a \$15,000 crop. The next spring he bought a lot more land, put a considerable area under crop and came through with a very good crop, in spite of a dry year. Last fall he had a section of land plowed and put in first-class shape and had everything in readiness to crack in a big crop on a splendid seed-bed. Then a flattering offer was made him for the land and he sold, making a profit of \$10 an acre over what the land had cost him.

The big grain crops furnished capital to buy 200 head of cattle, horses, etc., which Mr. Winstead still possesses. He has not definitely decided his future plans, but will stay in Alberta, the province which has proved an Eldorado to him.

Of course it may be said Winstead had luck, but that word applies more if spelled with the letter "p" in front of it, thus—p-luck.

"If a fellow tends to business and uses his head he can't help it but make money in this country at farming," said Mr. Winstead.

The four men who purchased the farm are: Henry Strating, N. G. Muger, Gus Clark and Wm. Izette, and they will come here shortly to start operations.—Brooks Bulletin, March 6, 1918.

A RUSSIAN FARMER'S SUCCESS

"My native land is Russia, and I came into the Lloydminster district from the States in the year 1910, homesteading about 14 miles north-east of the town. I commenced breaking my land with 4 oxen and two years ago bought a quarter-section of C.P.R. land adjoining, and now have over 100 acres under cultivation. As my circumstances improved, I sold the oxen and now have six head of horses, twelve head of cattle, and have always a bunch of hogs on hand.

"On an average I have had yields of 25 bushels of wheat, 65 bushels of oats, and 40 bushels of barley to the acre, and last season from a field of 28½ acres, I threshed 1,040 bushels of wheat. I have a share in a steam threshing outfit, and I am more than satisfied with the treatment received from the C.P.R. Company and with this district, as I think it would be hard to beat for mixed farming. I have made a success of mixed farming and would have no hesitation in advising all who contemplate making a new home to come to this district. I sell cream to the Government creamery here, and find at all times a good market for livestock and other produce.

PETER SERMUKS.

Lloydminster, Sask."

HAS MADE GOOD IN SASKATCHEWAN

"I came to the Wynyard district in 1909, and purchased land; I am now farming N. ½ 20-32-16 W. 2nd M., and also bought W. ½ 19-32-16 W. 2nd M. from the C.P.R. In 1915 I had in 300 acres of wheat, 60 acres of this on summer-fallow gave me a yield of 49 bushels per acre; the balance of the land, some 240 acres, yielded well considering it had

had several crops from it. My average for wheat in 1915 for the 300 acres was 48 bushels all round. My oats on 100 acres yielded an average of 65 bushels.

"I have good buildings, good water, and 55 head of cattle, old and young, and 22 head of horses, including colts. I have 40 head of pigs, and chickens, geese and turkeys. I put in a piece of alfalfa a few years ago, and my hogs pastured it all last year and did well on it.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the kindly and courteous way the C.P.R. have treated me in respect of lands bought from them. I am well pleased with my treatment, having received every consideration from the Company, and can recommend anyone to purchase C.P.R. lands, knowing well the Company will assist them in every way.

"I will be glad to answer any enquiries addressed to me at Wynyard, Sask.

Yours truly,

J. A. LUDLOW.

Wynyard, Sask."

COUNTRY IS BETTER THAN REPRESENTED

The following letter was received by a friend in Boston, Mass., from George Rickards, formerly of Providence, Rhode Island, who bought a C.P.R. Ready-Made Farm in June, 1916.

"We were so glad to hear from you, for it looks like old times. We are all in the pink of condition, and I also want to tell you that I am the happiest man in Alberta. I would have written you before only I knew you would want to know how I made out with the crop. Well, from the 50 acres of wheat I got 2,025 bushels of wheat, and from the 50 acres of oats I got 3,800 bushels of oats. You know I did not thresh all, as I had put some away in bundles for feed in the winter, and with the price of grain you can understand how happy I am.

"I am glad to say that we are delighted with what we have. You said in your letter that I had been here long enough to know that the country was all you said it was. Well, I think the country is better than what you said it was, and I am in the locality where I am going to stay and I don't think the C.P.R. has enough locomotives to pull me from here.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEORGE RICKARDS

Kirkcaldy, Alberta."

AN IOWAN'S OPINION

"I left the State of Iowa in the spring of 1906, and moved into the Wilkie, Saskatchewan, district and started at once on 160 acres of raw land. I only had four horses, harness and wagon, some odds and ends, and \$2,000 in cash. I worked hard and adapted myself to conditions up here, and increased my farm to 560 acres, which make a fine farm. I have now 24 head work horses and colts, 33 head of cattle, good buildings, including two barns costing \$2,000, and a good comfortable house. Last year I had over 10,000 bushels of wheat, and 5,000 bushels of oats, my wheat averaging 32 bushels to the acre and my oats 60 bushels to the acre. I have done well here and am thoroughly satisfied with conditions.

"On the strength of such a big crop, I took a trip through the Western States, and since my return here I am more than satisfied with things and prospects here. There is a good market for grain, cattle and hogs at Wilkie. Taking into consideration the amount of capital I had to start with, I know I could not have commenced in Iowa and do there what I at first thought would be impossible to achieve here. I am well satisfied here and intend to remain, as I am convinced I cannot do better elsewhere.

"The summers are unbeatable here, an odd winter rather cold, for a month or two, but taking it all through it suits me well; scarcely any sickness as compared with warmer climates. Anyone contemplating making a change would do well to give this district a trial. There is a good settlement here of Americans, Canadians, and British, progressive and thrifty. The country, too, is served with good schools.

Wilkie, Sask."

E. H. GOLDBERG.

STOCK FEED OUT ALL WINTER

"It is with pleasure I drop a line to you. We had a good year. Off of 65 acres, oats and wheat, I got over 2,500 bushels of wheat and oats. Oats went here from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, and wheat from 25 to 52 per acre. Hogs and cattle are high. Canada is good enough for me. I have 5 good horses. I sold 2 good colts, 2 cows and 18 head of hogs and killed 2. I have 6 hogs left. I got 400 bushels of potatoes off an acre and a good garden last summer, fine celery and good onions. This is a great country. If you could tell the people of Toledo of this it would get some of them thinking. The soil is a rich black loam, and a pleasure to work it.

"We have a good farm. We have a flowing well with soft water. It is the best water in the country. We have a nice little town, and now a weekly paper. They are going to build another elevator of 35,000 bushels capacity, and are starting it now. There is no tax on land; only school tax, \$12 on 160 acres, and road tax of two days with your team. I tell you the truth, there is no land in or around Toledo as good as our land here in Alberta. If anybody wants to write to us, give them our address.

"Coal is \$2.25 per ton. The people are very nice and good here. We are well enjoying the West. The horses and cows are feeding on the prairies all winter. We just have two horses in the stable to go to town with.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) J. F. WARD.

Donalda, Alberta."

HE LIKES THE COUNTRY

"We reached Gem about the 17th of May. Since then we have planted 100 acres of oats, 16 acres of flax and one acre of potatoes, all of which are looking well and promise good crops. I have also broken 25 acres of sod.

"My youngest son and I are now cutting wild hay; we are able to cut and haul in about three tons per day. It seems to be exceedingly good feed. Our horses have worked almost every day since we reached here and they are looking well, much better than if they had been eating Turlock alfalfa and doing the same work.

"We like the country here very much and the neighbors are all that could be desired. There are great possibilities here for making money, the stock raising privileges themselves are something great—thousands of acres of the best of grazing land absolutely free.

(Sgd.) M. E. BURROWS.

Gem, Alberta."

FORMER IOWA FARMERS ARE DOING WELL IN CANADA

We reprint the following letters from The Saskatchewan Farmer, an agricultural paper published at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan:

"I lived near Lee, Illinois, for 46 years. I came to Saskatchewan in the spring of 1912 and bought land near Briercrest. I have farmed this land, 1,680 acres, ever since. I have had grand crops.

"I like the country and my neighbors. My taxes on each quarter-section (160 acres) are about \$32 a year. This covers municipal tax, school tax, hail insurance tax—everything. There is no war tax, so-called. I like the laws in force here. There is no compulsion to me in any way. I am just as independent here as I was in Illinois, and I feel that my family and I are just as well protected by the laws of the province as we were in our old home in Illinois. What I earn here is my own. I have seven children and they take their places at school, in sports and at all public gatherings the same as the Canadian-born.

(Sgd.) M. P. TYSDAL.

"I was born in Wisconsin, but moved with my parents when a boy to Stephen Co., Iowa. I was there farming for 50 years. I sold my land there for over \$200 an acre. I moved to Saskatchewan, and located near Briercrest in the spring of 1912. I bought a half-section of land. I have good neighbors. I feel quite at home here the same as in Iowa. We have perfect safety and no trouble in living up to the laws in force. My taxes are about \$65 a year on the half-section for everything.

"I have had splendid crops. Wheat in 1915 yielded me over 50 bushels to the acre. That is more than I ever had in Iowa, and yet the land there costs four times as much as it does here. The man who comes here now and buys land at \$50 an acre or less gets a bargain.

(Sgd.) S. SCHWEITZBERGER.

MADE \$5,000 FROM HOGS IN ONE YEAR

"I came to Alberta in the spring of 1909 from Devil's Lake, North Dakota, locating on my farm near Dalroy.

"I arrived with six head of horses and two head of cattle and about \$1,500. Since then, I have increased my livestock to seven head of horses, four head of cattle, and about one hundred head of hogs, a four-roomed house, good barn with all modern improvements, a feed grinder, elevator, chopper, fanning mill, etc. I have increased my original capital at least four times more since coming here.

"From the feeding of hogs during the past year, I had a gross return of \$5,000.

"I first started grain farming, but during the past four years I have made hogs my specialty, and you may see by the foregoing statement that I have not done so badly.

"Land has increased at least twenty per cent. in value during the past few years, now selling for from \$25 to \$35 per acre, with nominal taxes of about \$27 a quarter section yearly.

"The climate here is better than Dakota in that we do not have so much dry wind, the winters are similar to Dakota except that they have more cold winds there.

"As for farming in general, the growing and feeding of livestock is more sure than the grain farming if continued year after year, and if every farmer follows this he will be ahead of the grain growers in the long run. Taking everything into consideration, I feel satisfied with my success in Alberta.

(Sgd.) A. E. MERRIAM.

Dalroy, Alberta."

ALBERTA NOT OVERPICTURED IN THE LEAST

"I have just got home after inspecting and buying some of your land, and I am delighted with the way the C.P.R. people did business with me. It was more like a deal between close friends than perfect strangers. The horses and cattle surprised me, for I had got the notion firmly fixed in my head that Iowa corn was the only feed to get animals rolling fat, but Alberta grasses and grains put just as much fat on and evidently at a much less cost, on account of the open range. The crops I saw looked fine, and so did all garden produce, and your books and literature haven't overpictured Alberta in the least. I am looking forward to next spring, when I move to Alberta. I thank you for the way I was treated, and remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) HARRY HARRINGTON.

Route 1, Colfax, Jasper County, Iowa, U.S.A."

BEST PROSPECTS EVER

"I take the pleasure of writing you a few lines to let you know that we are all alive. I have the best prospect I ever had in my whole life. The wheat is heading and it is just fine. It is good for 50 bushels to the acre. And the oats and flax is just as good. Say, boys, this makes me feel as I never did on my 40 acres in Idaho. I tell you, Canada is all right for us and Mr. Chamberlain says he is singing glory all the time. He has 100 acres broken on his quarter and a dandy crop coming on. Louie Hansen was offered \$1,000.00 cash for his flax on his breaking, and he done all the work in 32 days, and would not take it. Say, if I only knew what I now know I could have made a killing. I ought to have bought another quarter and just stubbled it in. Wheat that was stubbled in is just fine. A man can make money, and living is no higher here than in Idaho. Well, I must close, hoping to see you out and buy some of this land. It is going fast.

Yours truly,

C. A. WALTEMATH.

Gem, Alberta.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS

"I made the trip to the Castor and Coronation districts and the irrigation block and think they are the best I have ever seen. I have lived at Peck, Idaho, for the past 20 years and the opportunities here, as compared with my section of Idaho, are four times as many; crops are as good as those raised in any country and the stock cannot be beat. Grasses are excellent and grazing possibilities are far greater than in Idaho. I think a man can come here and start on much less than any place else. Lands are high in Idaho and where one man can get a start there four or five can start here. There is far more outside range here than there.

"I have been in a great many farming districts and there are far greater possibilities for stock raising and farming here than any place else I have seen. It is my intention to come up here and settle as soon as I can dispose of my holdings in Idaho and get the necessary capital to move. You could not ask for better weather than there has been in the ten days I have been here. I would advise anyone who is now renting in the States or trying to get a home for himself, or in fact anyone who is looking for a new location to come up and look the country over. It will be a great surprise. I am going to advise my friends when I return to Idaho to come up and see for themselves, some of whom will start right after harvest. There are good land guides, who know the country to show you around.

Calgary

A. C. HARDMAN.

FROM MISSOURI—ADMITTED HE HAD BEEN SHOWN

"Your representative, who is now working in Modesto, California district, induced me to make a trip of inspection to Western Canada. I arrived at Bassano on the 10th July, and have been very busy looking over your lands here, and want to say that I have always doubted that cattle could stay out all winter on the prairies here, but today I have been convinced, as I have seen the finest cattle I have ever looked at, and they have never been housed.

"I have looked over your irrigable lands, and find a system which was a surprise to me, and can see now why you say it is different, and your combination of irrigable land close to the free range is something that a man must see to appreciate. I have seen thousands of acres of free grazing land on which is a uniform growth of grass, the very finest for cattle and horses. I would recommend to my friends in California that they accompany your men and be 'from Missouri' when they start. They will then be convinced as to your offers, the same as I have been. Thanking you very kindly for your favors.

I remain, yours truly,

(Sgd.) C. H. WORRELL.

Bassano, Alberta.

(of Ceres, California)

NO CROP FAILURE IN FOURTEEN YEARS

"I came to Southern Alberta fourteen years ago from Galesburg, Ill., and have been practicing mixed farming ever since coming here. I feel that I have been very successful, though a great amount of this success is due to my wife and my son. My horses have made me good money, and I have seldom had to shelter them during the winter, and cattle are the same. Hogs have proven very successful and I have raised two litters every year. As for crops, oats are our staple, while barley and spring wheat have given good returns. For the past six years I have been growing alfalfa, and during all that time it has done wonderfully well, giving me a yield of 2 1/4 to 3 tons each season, and never has it winter killed to any appreciable amount. As a feed I have found nothing that is so balanced a ration for all stock. Western rye grass and timothy I consider to be a paying crop; they are great for the soil, as they help to keep it from blowing.

"Small garden crops do wonderfully well and I have never seen more mealy cooking potatoes than I grew here on my farm; celery, cabbages and all other root crops are also well adapted to the soil.

"My one great success here has been with poultry and dairying. I have had eggs every month of the year and always have been able to dispose of any surplus of eggs, poultry or dairy products for a good price at all times.

"During all our time here we have never had a complete failure of crop, and there is absolutely no reason for any one to fail if they use proper judgment in their farming operations, and as a place for a young man with small capital to start in, I cannot see where you can equal it, as there is always work to help him along, and is reasonable in price and the soil is wonderfully productive. All it requires is a man to work hard and follow proper methods.

(Sgd.) R. D. BOWER.

High River, Alberta."

BEST FARMING COUNTRY HE HAS EVER SEEN

Copy of a letter written to the editor of the Butte Daily Post, Butte, Montana:

"I have had several enquiries from my friends in Butte regarding Alberta, Canada, and my experiences since coming here. As this is the easiest way to answer, I am asking you to publish this letter.

"I came to Alberta in the spring of 1908, having a capital of \$40,000 in cash, livestock and machinery. I bought 214 acres of land when I first came and seeded 50 acres to crop, harvesting 1600 bushels of oats and wheat. During the season of 1909 I had 125 acres in crop and harvested 7000 bushels of wheat and oats. With exception of the season of 1910, I have had good crops every year.

"In the fall of 1916 I bought a half section north of my place, paying \$10,500 for the 320 acres with 205 acres in crop. This crop averaged 35 bushels to the acre. This same land was cropped to wheat in 1915 and averaged a yield of over 55 bushels to the acre on 140 acres.

"Since coming to Alberta I have paid for my 215 acres at \$16.50 per acre, also paid \$5,500 on my other half section, have grain (wheat) to value of \$6,800 in store at Fort William, Ont., also one granary in store here for seed, as well as 4,600 bushels of oats on hand. I have in livestock 14 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, also a few hogs. Taking everything into consideration, I feel that I could not have done any better, no matter where I would have gone.

"Alberta has been the best farming country for the past two years I have ever been into. Of course we cannot expect these good results every year, but if a man works and farms his land properly he can have good success here.

"The climate here is very similar to Butte, though it is much nicer here in the spring and fall. As for soil, it is the very best, and land has doubled in value during the past 8 years, good farms selling for from \$35 to \$50 per acre.

"If any of my friends wish information I will gladly give it, or they can secure it from the C.P.R. Land Department of Calgary, Alta.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) JOHN ARNOLD.

Gleichen, Alberta"

FROM NOTHING TO AFFLUENCE

"I came to Alberta in 1900, locating on my farm south of Lethbridge, which I purchased from the Alberta Irrigation and Railway Co. England was my home before coming to Canada. At the time of my arrival I had no money and I worked out for the first few years to get a start on my farm. Since that time I have purchased 170 acres of land, have 40 head of cattle and 200 head of horses, and feel that I have done very well considering I have made all this from nothing.

"This is a splendid farming and ranch country, for mixed farming it cannot be beat; as a rule you do not have to feed more than six weeks through the winter.

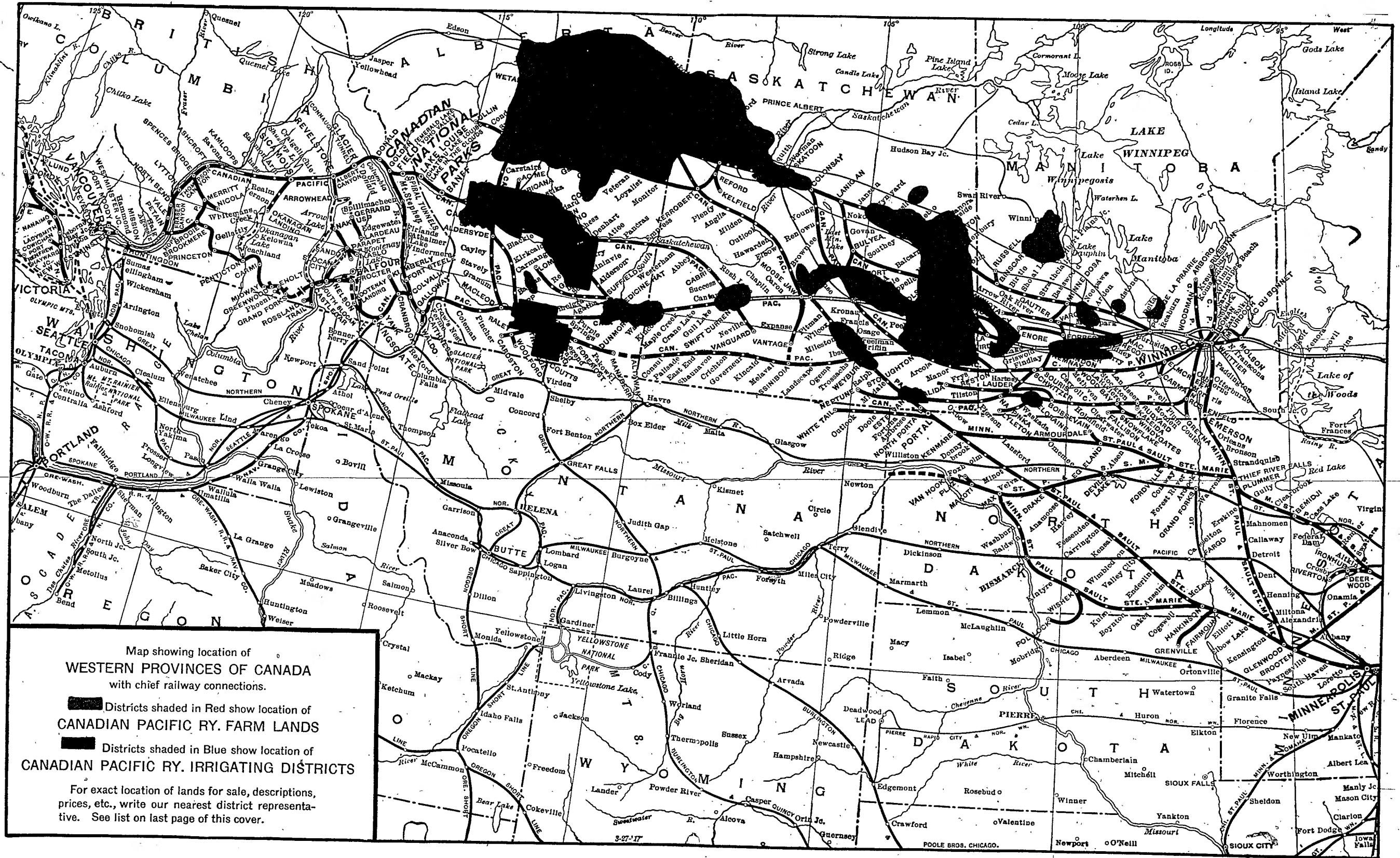
"The country is very prosperous, with good roads, schools and every other convenience of a good farming country.

"I feel that this is one of the best countries in the world for a man to start in with small capital, if he is willing to work and farms the land properly, using stock as a base.

"Anyone contemplating changing their residence would do well to investigate Alberta before locating anywhere else, as the climate and soil are excellent for success.

J. G. ATKINSON.

Lethbridge, Alberta."



Map showing location of
WESTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA
with chief railway connections.

Districts shaded in Red show location of
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. FARM LANDS

Districts shaded in Blue show location of
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. IRRIGATING DISTRICTS

For exact location of lands for sale, descriptions,
prices, etc., write our nearest district representa-
tive. See list on last page of this cover.

Information for Settlers

Timely Pointers on Customs, Quarantine and Transportation Regulations Affecting Settlers and Settlers' Effects Entering Canada

Any journey may be made pleasant or otherwise, according to the arrangements made and the knowledge of the traveler concerning the conditions to be faced. A study of the following paragraphs will well repay the settler who intends to move himself, his family, and their effects to Western Canada. The information given is the latest and most accurate available at the time of printing this booklet, but as regulations and tariffs change from time to time, the settler should consult the nearest representative of the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway. See list on last page of this cover.

Canadian Customs—It is the policy of the Canadian Government to encourage desirable settlement, and consequently all laws and regulations are made as easy as possible for the intending settler. Settlers' effects, including wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles nor implements moved by mechanical power (see next paragraph), nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing if actually owned by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, provided that any dutiable articles as settlers' effects may not be entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Special Provision Re Tractors, etc.—By a Dominion order in Council the following regulation is in effect: During the period of the war and until otherwise ordered, vehicles and implements moved by mechanical power, may be imported free of duty by a settler, if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs. Provided, that the said vehicles or implements entered free as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

A settler is allowed sixteen head of horses or cows, which may be brought into Canada as settlers' effects.

Numerous Ports of Entry and sub-ports are located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, to which goods may be forwarded in bond. When you have decided upon your route of travel ascertain from your district representative the most convenient port at which you may enter your effects.

Rates of duty on general merchandise, or on property not entitled to free entry as settlers' effects, can be learned at any Port of Entry, or direct from the Department of Customs, Ottawa, Canada.

Shipment of Live Stock—The intending settler should be guided by the following information concerning Canadian Quarantine Regulations:

All animals imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States must be accompanied by a statutory declaration, or affidavit, made by the owner or importer, stating clearly the purpose for which said animals are imported, viz.: whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding or slaughter, or whether they form part of settler's effects, or whether they are entered for temporary stay.

Said declaration or affidavit must be presented to the Collector of Customs at the Port of Entry, who will decide whether the animals are entitled to entry under these regulations, and who will notify the Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture in all cases where the regulations require an inspection to be made.

The importation of branded or range horses, mules and asses, other than those which are gentle and broken to harness or saddle, is prohibited.

Settlers' horses, mules and asses must be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of Mallein test, dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, or a similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian, provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of said Bureau of Animal Industry.

The owner or the agent of the horses or stock should personally carry this certificate and not submit the same to the railway companies. Having this certificate for the Canadian Veterinary Inspector, you will not be detained at the frontier port.

When horses are not accompanied by a certificate, they will be tested at the quarantine station at the Port of Entry into Canada, or under such restrictions as the Veterinary Director-General may prescribe, at point of destination.

When tested at the Port of Entry, if any reactors are found they shall be slaughtered without compensation, or definitely marked and returned to the United States, and must not again be presented for entry. All horses, mules or asses in the same consignment shall be returned to the United States, but the non-reactors may be again presented for entry and further test after the lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the same period, been in contact with affected animals. When tested at destination points, all animals reacting to the test will be slaughtered without compensation, while those comprising the rest of the shipment will be detained in quarantine until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Director-General that they are free from disease.

No compensation will, under any circumstances, be paid for horses reacting to Mallein within six months after the date of their importation into Canada.

Information for Settlers—Continued

Settlers' cattle, at the present time, are allowed to enter Canada without being subjected to the tuberculin test.

Cattle for breeding purposes and milk production, six months old or over, if unaccompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin-test chart, dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry and signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, must be detained in quarantine for one week, or such further period as may be deemed necessary, and subjected to the tuberculin test; cattle reacting thereto must be returned to the United States, or slaughtered without compensation.

Importers may be required to furnish a statutory declaration that the chart produced applies to the cattle it purports to describe, and no other.

Settlers' sheep must be accompanied by a certificate from an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. If not accompanied by a certificate, they will be held at the quarantine station at the frontier port for thirty days.

All swine are held at the quarantine station at the frontier port for thirty days, and before being admitted to quarantine a certificate from the Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry must be presented.

The importer will also be required to produce an affidavit to the effect that the swine he proposes to import have not been immunized to hog cholera by the simultaneous injection of hog cholera virus and serum.

Chickens may be brought into Canada by a settler free of duty if he has actually owned such chickens for at least six months before his removal into Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his first arrival.

Regulations regarding free entry of pure-bred stock.—No animal imported into Canada for the improvement of stock shall be admitted free of duty unless the owner is a British subject, resident in the British Empire; or, if more than one owner, each is a British subject resident in the British Empire, and there is furnished an import certificate, stating that the animal is recorded in a Canadian national record or in a foreign record recognized as reliable by the National Record Committee. In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animals, entry for duty may be made with the Canadian customs, subject to a refund of the duty upon the production of the requisite certificate and proofs in due form satisfactory to the customs within one year from the time of entry. For further information regarding this registration of pure-bred stock, address Department of Agriculture, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Canada.

Shipment of Settlers' Effects.—The following freight regulations for the carriage of settlers' effects on the Canadian Pacific Railway should be carefully studied. Carload shipments of settlers' effects (second hand) within the meaning of the tariff, must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler:

Household goods and personal effects (all second hand), and may include:

Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, all second hand (will not include automobiles).

Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep or hogs.

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or, in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.

Seed grain, trees or shrubbery.—The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 lbs.; oats, 3,400 lbs.; barley, 4,800 lbs.; flaxseed, 1,400 lbs.

Live poultry (small lots only).

Feed sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settlers' effects containing live stock, to feed, water and care for them in transit. No reduced return transportation will be given.

Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to carload rates, must consist of a carload from the point of shipment to one point of destination. Carload shipments will not be stopped in transit for partial unloading.

The Minimum Carload Weight of 24,000 lbs. is applicable only to cars not exceeding thirty-six feet six inches in length, inside measurement; larger cars must not be used for this traffic. If the actual weight of the carload exceeds 24,000 lbs., the additional weight will be charged for at the carload rate.

Freight Rates.—Information regarding special rates on settlers' effects can be obtained from any Canadian Pacific Railway agent in the United States or Canada. As an indication of how they run, the following is a list of rates from points in the States and Eastern Canada to Calgary, Alberta and Regina, Saskatchewan:

Buffalo to Bridgeburg	\$ 25.80	for carload of 12,000 lbs.
Black Rock to Bridgeburg.....	25.80	" " " 12,000 "
Bridgeburg to Calgary.....	177.60	" " " 24,000 "
Bridgeburg to Regina.....	140.40	" " " 24,000 "
Newport, Vt. to Highwater.....	22.00	" " " 20,000 "
Highwater, Que., to Calgary.....	196.80	" " " 24,000 "
Montreal to Calgary.....	177.60	" " " 24,000 "
Prescott to Calgary.....	177.60	" " " 24,000 "
Windsor to Regina.....	140.40	" " " 24,000 "
Windsor to Saskatoon.....	142.80	" " " 24,000 "
Windsor to Calgary.....	177.60	" " " 24,000 "
Chicago, Ill., to Minn. Transfer....	50.00	" " " 20,000 "
Kansas City, Mo., to Minn. Transfer	70.00	" " " 20,000 "
Omaha, Neb., to Minn. Transfer....	68.00	" " " 20,000 "
Denver, Colo., to Minn. Transfer....	140.00	" " " 20,000 "
Minn. Tsr. and St. Paul to Regina..	51.60	" " " 24,000 "
Minn. Tsr. and St. Paul to Calgary.	56.40	" " " 24,000 "
Helena, Mont., to Coumts.....	88.00	" " " 20,000 "
Idaho Falls, Idaho, to Coumts.....	156.00	" " " 20,000 "
Great Falls, Mont., to Coumts.....	65.00	" " " 20,000 "
Coumts to Regina.....	37.00	" " " 24,000 "
Coumts to Calgary.....	21.00	" " " 24,000 "
Portland, Ore., to Kingsgate.....	143.00	" " " 20,000 "
Spokane, Wash., to Kingsgate.....	78.00	" " " 20,000 "
Kingsgate to Calgary.....	47.00	" " " 24,000 "
Kingsgate to Regina.....	78.00	" " " 24,000 "
Portland, Ore., to Huntingdon.....	95.00	" " " 20,000 "
Huntingdon to Calgary.....	74.00	" " " 24,000 "
Huntingdon to Regina.....	106.00	" " " 24,000 "

As rates and conditions may change without notice, settlers should in every case consult their District Representative on all points pertaining to their removal to Western Canada. By so doing the lowest rates can always be secured, and expensive mistakes can be avoided.

For further information concerning Canadian Pacific Railway lands or opportunities in Western Canada write your nearest District Representative or agent as shown below.

Calgary, Alta.	Allan Cameron, Gen. Supt. of Lands. M. E. Thornton, Supt. of Colonization, C.P.R.
Edmonton, Alta.	Land Agent, C.P.R.
London, Eng.	A. E. Moore, Manager Land Branch, C.P.R., 62-65 Charing Cross, S. W.
Montreal, Que.	C. LaDue Norwood, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R.
New York, N. Y.	L. F. Mowrey, District Representative, 1270 Broadway.
Portland, Ore.	L. P. Thornton, District Representative, 208 Railway Exchange Bldg., Third and Stark Streets.
San Francisco, Cal.	C. A. Van Scoy, District Representative, 299 Monadnock Bldg.
Saskatoon, Sask.	W. J. Gerow, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R.
Spokane, Wash.	R. C. Bosworth, District Representative, 705 Sprague Avenue.
St. Paul, Minn.	J. N. K. Macalister, District Representative, Hackney Bldg., Fourth and Jackson Sts.
Vancouver, B. C.	H. J. Laughran, C.P.R. Land Agent, 589 Granville St.
Winnipeg, Man.	F. W. Russell, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R., or to— Publicity Branch, Dept. of Colonization and Development, C.P.R., Calgary, Canada.